a large diſſertation. I ſhall only make a few remarks.

What particularly diſtinguiſhes them is, firſt, a beautiful ſimplicity peculiar to ſome of them; a ſweet amorous tenderneſs to others; a certain wild grandeur and ſublimity, to many.

Several of them are excellent even in point of compoſition: and have an antique turn of language and ſentiment, that greatly enhances their value. Moſt of them are pictures of the age in which they were compoſed; and are either remarkable for deſcribing ſome tragic or heroic action peculiar to the times; or ſome ſcenes of low life, full of ſingular humour and native ſimplicity.

The famous old ballad of Chevy Chace, ſo much celebrated by Addiſon, and mutually claimed both by Scots and Engliſh, is, I think, of inferior merit to ſome of Engliſh production; ſuch as the Friar of Orders Gray, Harpalus, Babes of the Wood, and others that are all pieces of moſt eminent pathos, and beautiful ſimplicity of compoſition.

Harpalus has peculiar merit, as being the ground-work of Engliſh paſtorals. Upon it Spenſer formed his Shepherd's Calendar; although much inferior to the original in ſimplicity and tenderneſs.

The Scotch tragic or heroic ballads, that are moſt remarkable for their pathos and fine compoſition, are—Hardyknute; Gill Morrice; Edom o' Gordon; Lady Wardlaw's Lament; the Bonny Earle of Moray; Frendret Hall; Sir James the Roſs; and The Flowers of the Foreſt; which laſt, in particular, breathes ſuch an air of ſad lamentation as I cannot deſcribe. It is the moſt genuine effuſion of heart-felt ſorrow on a ſolemn occaſion, and expreſſed in wild paſtoral ſtrains, extremely characteriſtic of the country in which it was compoſed.

The compoſition of Hardyknute is truly excellent, although its air is now loſt; ſo is that of Gill Morrice, but its air is retained, though, of the two, it ſeems the moſt ancient poem. Both of them muſt have been the production of ſome eminent genius; probably ſome minſtrel or ſtrolling bard, who, full of poetic fire, though careleſs of fame, poured forth thoſe excellent compoſitions to ſuit ſome particular air among his favourite melodies.

Of all poetical compoſitions whatever, it ſeems, the Scotch ſongs expreſs the paſſion of love in the moſt pathetic manner. Neither Theocritus nor Virgil, in their Paſtorals; nor Minnermus, Tibullus, and Propertius, in their Elegies; ever breathed ſuch tender and ſweetly-amorous ditties. They are the native unadorned language of the heart: ſometimes the words are beautiful; but when theſe are ſimple, even to rudeneſs, they are ſtill ſo ſupported, when ſung to the original airs, as to have an appearance of dignity along with perfect ſimplicity.

Some tunes are inexpreſſibly characteriſtic of tenderneſs, complaint, and a ſweet amorous melancholy, ſuch as, An thou were mine Ain Thing; Allon houſe; Bath aboon Traquair; Galt Water; I'll never leave Thee; Auld Rob Morris; Fy on the Wars; Ewe-Bughts Marion.

The following have a degree of ſweetneſs, and even ſomething of grandeur peculiar to themſelves, to wit: Birks of Invermay; Roſlin Caſtle; Ettrick Banks; Tweed Side; Broom of Cowden-knows; Braes of Ballendine; Lochaber no More; The Laſs of Patie's Mill; The Laſt time I came o'er the Muir.

All of them, however, have their words peculiarly adapted to the tunes, and though ſome of them are rude enough, yet many of them are of good compoſition; and well ſuited to the natural wildneſs of the original airs.

Thoſe Scotch ſongs, or airs, that are peculiarly ſuited to dancing, have a more brisk and ſprightly turn. Their ſpirit is both exhilirating and pathetic. They come generally under the name of reels, jigs, or country-dances. Their manner is perhaps ſuperior to any other in rouſing the ſpirits to mirth and chearfulneſs; and of them there is vaſt variety.

Even a vein of native chearfulneſs pervades many of thoſe paſtoral tunes that more particularly belong to the ſouth of Scotland; juſtly denominated the Arcadia of Britain, and the native ſeat of moſt of the pleaſing airs already mentioned.

Low down in the Broom; Saw nae ye my Peggy; Wat ye wha I met Yeftreen; O'er the muir to Maggy; I canna come ilka day to Woo: Some of theſe are more, ſome leſs, pathetic; but all have a certain wild and exhilarating ſtrain peculiarly adapted to rouſe the ſpirits, and enliven dancing.

The Wauking of the Faulds is a paſtoral air of the chearful kind, that ſeems to me to put one in mind of a ſunſhine-morning in a paſtoral country, rejoicing in mirth, muſic, and rural innocence.

Others are of a more humorous or comic turn, ſuch as, the Gaberlunzie Man; Chriſt's Kirk on the Green; the Wife of Achtermuchty; Take your Auld Cloak about You: The two firſt are particularly humorous and excellent; and are believed to have been compoſed by James V. of Scotland, who indeed ſeems to have had an equal turn for ſingular adventure, and natural humour.

Mr Tytler, in his well-written Diſſertation on Scotch muſic, in Arnot's Hiſtory of Edinburgh, ſeems to think the above two pieces the compoſition of James I. This King certainly invented many original airs, and was celebrated, even in Italy, for the uncommon excellence of his muſic. Yet as his ſtyle is ſaid to have been of the plaintive or melancholy kind, I am rather of opinion, with ſeveral others, that thoſe truly comic ſongs belong to James the V.; as being particularly expreſſive of his humour, and frolickſome way of life. Beſides, their ſtyle, however antiquated it may appear to our age, wears too modern an air to be ſuppoſed compatible with ſo early an æra as that of James I.

Even Gawin Douglas, biſhop of Dunkeld, a little later than Chaucer in England, and cotemporary with James IV. of Scotland; and not long prior to the æra of Shakeſpear and Milton, writes in a ſtyle much more antiquated than any of thoſe performances juſt now mentioned: which inclines one to believe, that they are not only of a much later date than the age of James I. but even of Chaucer and Douglas, whoſe ſtyle is far more obſolete than almoſt any we ſee in the moſt antiquated of our Scotch poems.

I have only to add, on the ſubject of Scotch ballads, that the ſublime or grand ſtyle more particularly belongs to the muſic of the north of Scotland. Perhaps ſome of the ſongs already mentioned, come under this deſcription. The northern marches and pibrochs are all of a wild and elevating, or ſwelling ſtrain. Often a deep or ſublime melancholy prevails in them. Yet the reels (or ſtrathſpeys, as they are ſometimes termed), though of a moſt pathetic turn, are highly exalting to the ſpirits, and peculiarly ſuited to a certain wild, though graceful dance, much practiſed in the highlands.

There are, likewiſe, ſeveral heroic or tragic ballads of very ancient date, that undoubtedly belong to this region; moſt of them of a lofty or melancholy ſtrain, peculiar to the country and people.

In fine, whoever were the inventors, either of the northern or ſouthern muſic of Scotland, had an inimitable genius in touching thoſe chords that moſt powerfully reach the heart; and rouſe, enliven, melt, or tranquillize the paſſions, with an infinite and endleſs variety of the moſt enchanting melodies.

Of all pleaſures muſic is one of the moſt delightful, and at the ſame time the moſt innocent. It tranſports without hurting the tranquillity of the ſoul. It warms and ravithes the heart, without debaſing it. It even refines the paſſions, and elevates the fancy to a high degree; and, next to poetry itſelf, is the moſt elegant and rational of all entertainments that affect the heart, and touch the paſſions.

From Alves' Sketches of a Hiſtory of Literature.

ON THE DEGENERACY OF MORALS INCIDENT TO POLISHED MANNERS, PARTICULARLY IN FRANCE.

DEGENERACY of morals, with poliſhed manners, produces the worſt of paſſions, which floating through the ſocial body, the genial current of natural feelings has been poiſoned; and, committing crimes with trembling inquietude, the

the culprits have not only drawn on themſelves the vengeance of the law, but thrown an odium on their nature, that has blackened the face of humanity. And, whilſt its temple has been ſacrilegiouſly profaned by the drops of blood, which have iſſued from the very hearts of the ſad victims of their folly, a hardneſs of of temper, under the veil of ſentiment, calling it vice, has prevented our ſympathy from leading us to examine into the ſources of the atrocity of our ſpecies, and obſcured the true cauſe of diſgraceful and and vicious habits.

Since the exiſtence of courts, whoſe aggrandiſement has been conſpicuous in the ſame degree as the miſeries of the debaſed people have accumulated, the convenience and comfort of men have been ſacrificed to the oſtentatious diſplay of pomp and ridiculous pageantry. For every order of men, from the beggar to the king, has tended to introduce that extravagance into ſociety, which equally blaſts domeſtic virtue and happineſs. The prevailing cuſtom, of living beyond their income, has had the moſt baneful effect on the independence of individuals of every claſs in England, as well as in France; ſo that whilſt they have lived in habits of idleneſs, they have been drawn into exceſſes, which, proving ruinous, produced conſequences equally pernicious to the community, and degrading to the private character. Extravagance forces the peer to proſtitute his talents and influence for a place, to repair his broken fortune: and the country gentleman becomes venal in the ſenate, to enable himſelf to live on a par with him, or reimburſe himſelf for the expences of electioneering, into which he was led by ſheer vanity. The profeſſions, on the ſame account, become equally unprincipled. The one, whoſe characteriſtic ought to be integrity, deſcends to chicanery; whilſt another trifles with the health, of which it knows all the importance. The merchant likewiſe enters into ſpeculations ſo cloſely bordering on fraudulency, that common ſtraight forward minds can ſcarcely diſtinguiſh the devious art of ſelling any thing, for a price far beyond that neceſſary to enſure a juſt profit, from sheer diſhoneſty, aggravated by hard heartedneſs, when it is to take advantage of the neceſſities of the indigent.

The deſtructive influence of commerce, it is true, carried on by men who are eager, by overgrown riches, to partake of the reſpect paid to nobility, is felt in a variety of ways. The moſt pernicious, perhaps, is its producing an ariſtocracy of wealth, which degrades mankind, by making them only exchange ſavageneſs for tame ſervility, inſtead of acquiring the urbanity of improved reaſon. Commerce alſo, overſtocking a country with people, obliges the majority to become manufacturers rather than huſbandmen; and then the diviſion of labour, ſolely to enrich the proprietor, renders the mind entirely inactive. The time which, a celebrated writer ſays, is ſauntered away, in going from one part of an employment to another, is the very time that preſerves the man from degenerating into a brute: for every one muſt have obſerved, how much more intelligent are the blackſmiths, carpenters, and maſons in the country, than the journeymen in great towns: and, reſpecting morals, there is no making a compariſon. The very gait of the man, who is his own maſter, is ſo much more ſteady than the ſlouching ſtep of the ſervant of a ſervant, that it is unneceſſary to aſk which proves, by his actions, he has the moſt independence of character.

The acquiring of a fortune is likewiſe the leaſt arduous road to pre-eminence, and the moſt ſure: thus are whole knots of men turned into machines, to enable a keen ſpeculator to become wealthy; and every noble principle of nature is eradicated by making a man paſs his life in ſtretching wire, pointing a pin, heading a nail, or ſpreading a ſheet of paper on a plain ſurface. Beſides, it is allowed, that all aſſociations of men render them ſenſual, and conſequently ſelfiſh; and whilſt lazy friars are driven out of their cells as ſtagnate bodies that corrupt ſociety, it may admit of a doubt, whether large work-ſhops do not contain men, equally tending to impede that gradual progreſs of improvement, which leads to the perfection of reaſon, and the eſtabliſhment of rational equality.

The

The deprivation of natural, equal, civil, and politic rights, reduced the moſt cunning of the moſt lower orders to practiſe fraud, and the reſt to habits of ſtealing, audacious robberies, and murders. And why? becauſe the rich and poor were ſeparated into bands of tyrants and ſlaves, and the retaliation of ſlaves is always terrible. In ſhort, every ſacred feeling, moral and divine, has been obliterated, and the dignity of man ſullied, by a ſyſtem of policy and juriſprudence as repugnant to reaſon, as at variance with humanity.

The only excuſe that can be made for the ferocity of the Pariſians is them ſimply to obſerve, that they had not any confidence in the laws, which they had always found to be merely cobwebs to catch ſmall flies. Accuſtomed to be puniſhed themſelves for every trifle, and often for only being in the way of the rich, or their paraſites; when, in fact, had the Pariſians ſeen the execution of a noble, or prieſt, though convicted of crimes beyond the daring of vulgar minds!—When juſtice, or the law, is ſo partial, the day of retribution will come with the red fly of vengeance, to confound the innocent with the guilty. The mob were barbarous beyond the tyger's cruelty: for how could they truſt a court that had ſo often deceived them, or expect to ſee its agents puniſhed, when the ſame meaſures were purſuing?

Let us caſt our eyes over the hiſtory of man, and we ſhall ſcarcely find a page that is not tarniſhed by ſome foul deed, or bloody tranſaction. Let us examine the catalogue of the vices of men in a ſavage ſtate, and contraſt them with thoſe of men civilized; we ſhall find that a barbarian, conſidered as a moral being, is an angel, compared with the refined villain of artificial life. Let us inveſtigate the cauſes which have produced this degeneracy, and we ſhall diſcover, that they are thoſe unjuſt plans of government, which have been formed by peculiar circumſtances in every part of the globe.—Then let us coolly and impartially contemplate the improvements, which are gaining ground in the formation of principles of policy: and I flatter myſelf it will be allowed by every humane and conſiderate being, that a political ſyſtem, more ſimple than has hitherto exiſted, would effectually check thoſe aſpiring follies, which, by imitation, leading to vice, have baniſhed from governments the very ſhadow of juſtice and magnanimity.

By Mrs Wolſtoncroft.

REMARKS ON WANT OF POLITENESS.

"Upon familiarity will grow more contempt." SHAKESPEARE.

SO ſays poor Slender, in the Merry Wives of Windſor: we will hear how true his aſſertion is. Beauty and ſuperior learning may attract the admiration of a mind, but the gentler graces of temper and politeneſs can alone rivet the heart. Frequent deviations from the mildneſs and attractions of theſe two latter qualifications, will invariably be found, firſt to hurt the feelings, and at laſt finally diſguſt, either the huſband, the friend, or the acquaintance. Familiarity undermines the very foundations of eſteem, by prompting the perſon who adopts it, to throw aſide all that delicacy and politeneſs which binds affection by the ſtrongeſt tie. There are none who more militate againſt good manners, than ſome married people. I have diſcovered ſo much inattention, and frequently ſo much rudeneſs, from a lady to her huſband, that I have often been aſtoniſhed how the ſlighteſt reſpect could remain. He may expreſs a wiſh three or four times, before the attempt to gratify it, though ſhe would fly at the leaſt hint of a ſtranger: the often repetition of this behaviour, has caſt him into the ſame line of conduct; and ſhe may wade up to her ancles in the dirt, before he will turn to hand her over the kennel. The ſame effect proceeds from the ſame cauſe between two friends, who act in the ſame ſtyle. There are a thouſand little nameleſs attentions, too tedious for me to mention, which fall like the dew of evening on the heart, and infuſe into it the undefinable pleaſure of mutual affection. A glove raiſed from the ground, and preſented in a peculiar manner, by one whom we regard, will thrill our boſoms with an emotion

motion more delightful than words can deſcribe. I wiſh not for ceremony; it is hateful, and affronting, when addreſſed by one whom we eſteem. I demand that faſcinating behaviour, which ſhews that we are the principal perſon in the mind of him whom we admire: I demand the watchful eye, which dwells on every movement of our features: I demand the heaven-tuned voice, which imparts its opinion with mildneſs and eſteem. Theſe are the unutterable graces of Love, which play about the perſon, and melt the rugged form of our natures to ſweet urbanity. This is that which I require in all ſtations of life. This delicate politeneſs ſprings from the purity of the heart, and the ſtrength of affection: it ſheads the ſweet light of peace over the happy manſion which it inhabits; and where it dwells, love will ever be a reſident. On the reverſe, familiarity engenders inattention, diſobligingneſs, diſguſt, contempt, and hatred; and, in the end, plunges the family, with whom it exiſts, into all the diſagreeables of domeſtic anarchy.

As I am talking of politeneſs, I think it will not be impertinent to mention a ſpecies of rudneſs now very prevalent among young men: I mean, the affronting familiarity with which they treat all their acquaintance, particularly the ladies. Thanks to the refinement of the times, many abominable cuſtoms are exploded; but there yet remain ſome unpleaſant encroachments to be regained. Whether it reſults from vanity, or a wanton breach of good-breeding, I will not affirm: but if a lady happens to ſhew to one of theſe gentlemen the ſlighteſt attention, he grows abſolutely inſolent: he places himſelf behind her chair in all companies, and by that means precludes her from the poſſibility of diſcourſing freely with her friends. He interrupts her in her walks; forces his attendance; and no hints, however pointed, can drive him from her ſide. He ſtops not here; but, in the impertinence of his heart, talks to her with the greateſt freedom; and even dares to drop the reſpect of calling her by any other name, than the plain appellation of *Mary*, *Harriet*. This may, perhaps, appear a very trifling ſubject to mention in ſo public a manner; but many have felt the ill effects of ſuch inſolent familiarity, by its impreſſing the company, in whoſe ſociety there is this behaviour, with improper ideas of the motives. Some attribute its riſe to a reciprocal affection between the parties; and others, not quite ſo good natured, boldly affirm that ſuch freedoms muſt be the reſult of great indecorums on the ſide of the lady. Females, who have been thus ſituated, will be happy to ſee that theſe deteſtable tormentors have an opportunity of being told how much their impudence diſguſts; and, in the end, how much they expoſe themſelves to a more ſevere chaſtiſement, than the reddening indignation of the lady, or the thickening frowns which ſhade her brother's brows. I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that familiarity is always the offſpring of a low, inſolent mind; Ceremony, of one better educated, but equally mean and undiſcriminating; but Politeneſs is the child of Virtue, Elegance, and Love. And he who acts by her golden precepts, will be in poſſeſſion of a precious chain, which will attract all hearts, and bind them firmly to his controul.

By Miſs St Leger.

QUEEN MARY'S RING.

IN the year 1564, Buchanan made ſome elegant verſes upon the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley; and alſo on a diamond ring, in the form of a heart, which Mary ſent in the ſame year to Eliſabeth, Queen of England. They are publiſhed in an account of the life and writings of George Buchanan by M. le Clerc, and may be thus tranſlated:

This gem behold, the emblem of my heart,
From which my Couſin's image ne'er ſhall part!
Clear in its luſtre, ſpotleſs does it ſhine,
As clear, as ſpotleſs, is this heart of mine!
What tho' the ſtone a greater hardneſs wears,
Superior fineneſs ſtill the figure bears.

King James I. gave this ring to Sir Thomas Warner. It is now in the poſſeſſion of his grandſon.

ORI-

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF CHARLES II. AND HIS SECRETARY OF STATE.

" *Whitehall, Nov.* 20. 1672.

" My Lord Northesk, I am so much concerned in my Lord Balcarres, that hearing he is in suite of one of your daughters, I must lett you know, you cannot bestow her upon a person of whose worth and fidelity I have a better esteeme; which moves me hastily to recommend to you, and your lady, your franck compliance with his design, and as I do really intend to be very kinde to him, and so do him good as occasion offers, as well for his father's sake as his owne; so if you and your lady condescends to his pretension, and use him kindly in it, I shall take it very kindly at your hands, and reckon it to be done upon the accounte of, Your affectionate friende,

" CHARLES R."

" *Whitehall, Jan.* 18. 1672-3.

" My Lord,

" Yesterday I received yo'rs of the 7th instant, and according to yo'r desire, I acquainted the King with it. His Maj'ty commanded me to signify to you that he is satisfyed; for as he did recom'end that marriage, supposing that it was acceptable to both parties, so he did not intend to lay any constraint upon you: therfor he leaves you to dispose of yo'r daughter as you please. This is by his Maj'ties com'and signified to your Lordship by my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

" LAUDERDALE.

" *Earl of Northesk.*"

COMMERCIAL ANECDOTE.

THE following story used to be told by King George I. " About the year 1615, there was a nobleman in Germany, whose daughter was courted by another young Lord. When he had made such progress in this affair as is usual, by the interposition of friends, the old Lord had a conference with him, asking him, how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her? He replied, equal to her quality. To which the father replied, that was no answer to his question; he desired to know what he had to maintain her with? To which the young Lord then answered, he hoped that was no question; for his inheritance was as public as his name. The old Lord owned his possessions to be great, but still asked if he had nothing more secure than land, wherewith to maintain his daughter? The question was strange, but ended in this—that the father of the young lady gave his positive resolve never to marry his daughter, though his heir, and would have two great estates, but to a man that had a manual trade, by which he might subsist, if drove from his country. The young Lord was master of none at present; but, rather than lose his mistress, he requested only a year's time, in which he promised to acquire one: in order to which, he got a basket-maker, the most ingenious he could meet with, and, in six months, became master of his trade of basket-making, with far greater improvements than even his teacher himself; and as a proof of his ingenuity, and extraordinary proficiency in so short a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanship of his own performance, being a white twig basket, which, for many years after, became a general fashion among the ladies, by the name of *dressing baskets*, brought hither to England from Germany and Holland.

To complete the singularity of this relation, it happened, some years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father-in-law sharing in the misfortunes of the wars of the Palatinate, were driven naked out of their estates; and in Holland, for some years, did this young Lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baskets of white twigs, to such an unparalleled excellency as none could attain; and it is from this young German Lord, the Hollanders derive those curiosities, which are still made in the United Provinces, of twig-work."

This anecdote is related by Postlethwayt, in the Introduction to his Dictionary of Trade and Commerce.

AF.

AFFECTING STORY OF URBAIN GRANDIER.

THE following account of the celebrated Urbain Grandier may conduce to two or three moral purpoſes: we may learn from it a leſſon of caution againſt making enemies in the period of our proſperity, even among thoſe whoſe imbecility or folly we moſt deſpiſe. The world hates thoſe who are in the pride of ſecurity; and it is in the power of malice to operate our ruin with the groſſeſt engine, when once the ſpirit of envy is excited againſt us. It ſhews us too, how little we ſhould pique ourſelves on the progreſs of refinement in theſe latter ages, when we conſider that, in the time of Louis XIII. but the third Prince from that unfortunate monarch whoſe atrocious murder has brought freſh ignominy upon this boaſtful period, the ſanction of the French government was given to an act of horror, hardly equalled in the annals of the inquiſition.

Loudun is a ſmall town in Poitou, where there was eſtabliſhed a monaſtery of nuns, the principal object of which was the inſtruction of young women, whom they received as boarders. In the year 1632, theſe young ladies loſt their director, a perſon venerable for his piety and wiſdom, whoſe name was Mouſſaut. As the interior of a convent does not abound in amuſement, the young perſons it contained let no opportunities paſs of diverting themſelves: and among other frolics it was their humour to frighten each other, by perſonating the ghoſt of their deceaſed director. Jean Mignon, a canon of the collegiate church of Sainte Croix, at Loudun, was choſen in the place of Mouſſaut. It was remarked that, inſtead of diſcountenancing theſe ſports, he gave them every poſſible encouragement, by which many were led to believe that he had already caſt his eyes upon theſe young actreſſes, as the inſtruments of that inveterate hate with which he afterwards purſued the unfortunate Urbain Grandier, and conſidering the tricks with which they were at preſent amuſed, as a proper preparation for thoſe more ſerious impoſtures in which they were ſoon to be exerciſed.

The man who is to figure in this little hiſtory was the ſon of a *notaire royal* at Sable, and born at Rouëres, a town at ſome little diſtance from Loudun. It was ſaid that he learned magic of his father and uncle; but the inhabitants of the place have borne the beſt teſtimony to their good conduct and demeanour. Urbain Grandier ſtudied under the jeſuits at Bourdeaux, who, on account of his great talents, conſidered him with no common regard. As they were convinced that he would do credit to their order, they beſtowed upon him the benefice of St Peter, at Loudun, of which they were the patrons, and procured for him a prebend in the church of Sainte Croix. Such conſiderable preferment excited the envy of his eccleſiaſtical brethren. He was a young man of a moſt prepoſſeſſing figure, and ſomething great and elevated was manifeſted in all his actions and deportment. In his perſon there was an attention to the graces, that was ſome reproach to him among his order, but which enhanced the general prejudice in his favour. He was every way accompliſhed to make a figure in the world, and poſſeſſed, in an uncommon degree, the talent of expreſſing himſelf with eaſe and force in converſation. The ſame ſuperiority attended him in the pulpit; and on whatever ſubject he was engaged, he left nothing to be wiſhed by the correcteſt judges.

The ruſticity of the monks could not bear to contemplate the credit which ſuch accompliſhments attracted; their jealouſy grew the more malignant from the reſtraint impoſed on it by the elevation of his character; till at length it was carried beyond all bounds of moderation by the deſerved contempt with which the efforts of their malice were regarded. The friends of Grandier found infinite charms in his converſation and manners; but to his enemies his carriage was full of loftineſs and diſdain. All his deſigns and undertakings were marked with peculiar firmneſs and intrepidity; and in matters of intereſt he was not eaſily wronged or overborne. He repelled every attack with ſuch vigour and reſentment, that his enemies were rendered irreconcileable.

But, innocent as was Grandier of the

crime of magic, he was undoubtedly chargeable on the ſcore of gallantry, in which he diſcovered but little ſelf-government and moderation—a part of his hiſtory that will well account for many of thoſe implacable enmities which he drew upon himſelf: and we may conclude, that the leaſt furious of his perſecutors were among his defeated rivals, and the relations of the victims to his ſeductive qualities. Amidſt the many amours with which he was embarraſſed, there was but one miſtreſs of his heart; and report gave this title to Madelaine de Brou, with whom he was thought to have contracted a marriage of conſcience, and to have written, for the greater repoſe of her mind, his famous treatiſe againſt the celibacy of the clergy. But, as his heart was great and honourable, he was never known, by the ſlighteſt breath of intimation, to ſport with the character of any female whoſe charms had yielded to his allurements. Notwithſtanding the predominancy which this paſſion had gained in his mind, it had not been able to ſubdue the ſentiments of piety and principles of faith with which it was inſpired; and we ſhall ſee in the end, that theſe qualities had acquired their due aſcendancy, and ſupported him under greater trials—greater than humanity is conſtructed to bear, without the extraordinary ſuccours and reſources of a never-failing religion.

Some legal victories which his ſuperior elegance and addreſs obtained, in various eccleſiaſtical conteſts, excited the keeneſt reſentment in the breaſts of thoſe he had defeated, which was moreover exaſperated to an uncommon pitch by the diſdainful triumphs with which theſe victories were accompanied. Mounier and Mignon were the principal among this number. To theſe we may add the numerous relations of Barot, Preſident des Elus, the uncle of Mignon, whom Grandier had treated with a mortifying contempt in a difference which had taken place between them, and whoſe great riches and connexions gathered round him an immenſe crowd of ſharers in his reſentment. But the moſt determined of all his enemies was Trinquant, the King's Procureur, whoſe daughter's affections had been won by Grandier, and to whom it was on good grounds ſuppoſed, that her virtue had been likewiſe ſurrendered.

The expoſure of the parties was prevented by an act of friendſhip that deſerves to be recorded. Marthe Pelletier, by whom the unfortunate girl was tenderly beloved, diſguiſed from the world the fruits of the amour, and took upon herſelf the whole reproach, by declaring the child to be her own, and beſtowed upon it the care of a tender mother.

The enemies of Grandier, attracted by a ſympathy of hate, drew cloſer and cloſer together; till at length a deſperate combination was formed for his utter deſtruction. Accuſation upon accuſation was preferred againſt him, on the ſcore of his imputed profligacies and impieties: but not a ſingle woman could be found to appear againſt him; and the evidence altogether involved ſo many palpable contradictions, that, although the part taken againſt him by the Biſhop of Poitiers procured his frequent impriſonment, the ſtrength of his cauſe triumphed over all the malice of his proſecutors. He continued, however, to wind up to the higheſt poſſible pitch of virulence of their hate, by the inſulting and imperious deportment he adopted towards them.

It was about this time that the Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, in whoſe court he had been acquitted, and who appeared to be well diſpoſed towards him on account of his ſuperior attainments, adviſed him with much earneſtneſs to abandon his preſent ſituation, and ſeek repoſe from the vindictive perſecutions of his enemies in ſome diſtant benefice. But, unhappily, Urbain Grandier was not of a character to follow this counſel: he loved too well the gratification of his vengeance, not to purſue the conqueſts he had already made. It was ſuſpected, beſides, that there lived a young perſon at Loudun from whom he could not reſolve to be ſeparated. Alas! what tranſcendancy of virtue is neceſſary to oppoſe this ſort of temptation, in a man whoſe profeſſion forbids him to marry, while the ſenſibilities of an ardent complexion are urging him with all their fury,

fury, and the opportunities which a fine perſon affords, are tempting him with all their perſuaſion!

It was in vain that the friends of Grandier remonſtrated with him againſt the manifeſt imprudence of drawing upon himſelf the vengeance of an implacable and powerful cabal, and of challenging the full effects of their utmoſt malignancy, by an oppoſition that could end in neither honour nor advantage. He was not to be moved by theſe repreſentations, and continued to gall and irritate the feſtering wounds he had inflicted on the credit and feelings of his enemies, till at length they were prepared for a conſpiracy ſo dark, ſo durable, ſo complicated, that it may be ſaid to ſtand alone in the hiſtory of the human heart. The following was the plan of revenge adopted by this ſavage combination:—It appears that Mignon, with the aſſiſtance of certain others, diſpoſed like himſelf, exerciſed the nuns of his convent every day in playing the part of perſons poſſeſſed with devils. They were accordingly taught to imitate the contortions and convulſions which are ſuppoſed to belong to this afflicted ſtate.

It would not be unreaſonable, in this place, for our readers to demand, how it was poſſible for a whole convent to be engaged in ſuch an inhuman plot? how it was poſſible for the hearts of young and inexperienced females to be thus hardened againſt thoſe feelings, ſo natural to their age and ſex, in a caſe too wherein youth and high accompliſhments were to be the mournful ſacrifices? Such a queſtion, however, can only be anſwered by the fact itſelf. The whole ſtory of their being poſſeſſed with devils appears unqueſtionably to have been an impoſture, to which Grandier was at length a victim; and as it ſeemed to have no other end but the deſtruction of this devoted object of their hate, we are juſtified in ſuppoſing, that it was purely in this view that the whole contrivance was undertaken. Arguments too might eaſily have been uſed with ſuch young and prejudiced perſons, capable of leſſening the horrors of the ſcene in which they were acting, drawn from the intereſts of their particular convent, and of the church in general. They might have been perſuaded, that it was praiſe-worthy to operate towards an end ſo conducive to the honour of the church, as the ruin of ſuch a profligate character, by any, the foulеſt means;—that they would render themſelves conſpicuous thereby to their country, and to Europe at large, and draw to themſelves a greater contribution of alms, and a more numerous conflux of penſioners. However it was, they certainly, day after day, for a length of time, were practiſed in the parts of perſons poſſeſſed—in all the grimaces, contortions, and convulſions, which were ſuppoſed to indicate this terrible condition of humanity. It was ſaid, that Mignon, their director, took care to bind them to ſecrecy, as well as to co-operation, by the moſt dark and tremendous oaths.

The rumour of this poſſeſſion, as it was called, of the nuns of Loudun, at firſt ran ſilently through the town. The moment it became a public topic, Mignon exorciſed the ſuperior of the convent, and another nun. In thoſe exorciſms he joined to himſelf Barré, curé de St Jaques de Chinon, a man of a gloomy and melancholic habit, and full of ambition to be regarded as a ſaint. He came with great parade to Loudun, at the head of his pariſhioners, whom he led in proceſſion, walking himſelf on foot, to give luſtre to the proceeding. The two eccleſiaſtics, having exerciſed themſelves and their pupils in this mockery for a week, judged themſelves qualified to ſupport a public exhibition. Granger, curé de Venier, united himſelf to this cruel cabal—for what reaſon, it is not exactly known, ſince there was no viſible motive on his part. He undertook, however, to repreſent the ſtate of the covent to Guillaume de Ceriſay de la Gueriniere, bailli du Loudonois, and Louis Chauvet, lieutenant civil, and to requeſt their attendance at the exorciſms which were about to take place. He aſſured them that, in her paroxyſms, one of the nuns ſpoke Latin with eaſe, although ſhe had never learned that language.

The two magiſtrates repaired to the monaſtery

naſtery, to aſſiſt at theſe ceremonies, and, in caſe they ſhould have reaſon to believe that the poſſeſſions were real, to authoriſe the exorcisms—otherwiſe, to ſtop the courſe of an illuſion that might bring great diſcredit upon the church and religion in general. As ſoon as theſe officers made their appearance, the *ſuperieur* of the convent fell into ſtrange convulſions, and diſtorted her features into ſuch terrible grimaces, that, from one of the handſomeſt women in France, ſhe became, in a moment, one of the moſt deformed. To add to this effect, ſhe imitated the cries of a young pig with ſingular ſucceſs. At her right hand ſtood a white friar, and Mignon at her left. The latter conjured the demon to anſwer to the following queſtions: "For what reaſon have you entered into the body of this maid?" "From a principle of animoſity." "By what compact?" "By flowers." "What flowers?" "Roſes." "Who ſent them?" "Urbain." She pronounced this name with great apparent repugnance, and with violent throes and convulſions. "Tell me his ſurname," ſaid Mignon. "Grandier," anſwered the ſuppoſed demon.

It was plain enough that the ſuperior might eaſily have learned, in the courſe of the time in which they had been forming her to this character, a ſufficiency of Latin to make theſe few anſwers in that language, and that, to have put her fairly to the proof, the examination ſhould have been committed to eccleſiaſtics to whom ſhe was a ſtranger. The *ſœur laie*, who was alſo very pretty, began her part as ſoon as the other had finiſhed, and went through the ſame mockery. The devil of this laſt proved not ſo learned, and referred her examiners to the other devil for the information they required. After the ſcene was over, the judges retired.

The affair began now to be the ſubject of all the converſation in the town, and the name of Grandier to be in every body's mouth. The credulous and ſuperſtitious part of the neighbourhood bowed their underſtandings; the ſimple took all upon truſt, through reverence and want of diſcernment: but all thinking and ſenſible perſons ſaw clearly the abſurdity of the whole proceedings, though their charity at firſt would not ſuffer them to ſuppoſe that it had for its object ſo truly diabolical a purpoſe. They could not help remarking, however, that when Mignon was urged to demand of the demon the cauſe of that animoſity which occaſioned the compact between him and Grandier, he refuſed to comply, becauſe in reality it was a queſtion to which he had not taught the nun a Latin anſwer. They could not but admire the ignorance of the devil that poſſeſſed the *ſœur laie*. It occurred alſo, that theſe devils had forgot to vary their parts, ſince they had played exactly the ſame ſcene before different perſons. They remarked too the exceſs of Mignon's hate, which could not conceal itſelf where diſguiſe would have been political. The ſtare, too, which the Carmelites took in the tranſaction, ſeemed plainly to reſult from the reſentment they bore towards Grandier, for the contempt in which he held their preaching. And laſtly, they obſerved, that the enemies of Grandier aſſembled every night in a houſe of Trinquant's, at the village of Puidardane.

The next time the magiſtrates made their appearance in the convent, the convulſions were juſt finiſhed, but the ſuperior was foaming and drivelling at the mouth, and preſented a ſpectacle ſqualid and ſhocking. Barré demanded of the demon, "When he would depart?" He replied, "To-morrow morning." He next aſked, "For what reaſon he ſhould remain till that time?" The devil replied, "It is a compact," and immediately after, "*Sacerdos, finis.*" It ſeemed as if he hardly knew what he ſaid, and was come to the end of his Latin. After many ceremonies had been performed, and a long liſt of the names of ſaints repeated, the ſuperior regained tranquillity, and, regarding Barré with a ſmile, declared that the demon had left her. She was aſked, if ſhe remembered the queſtions which had been addreſſed to her? to which ſhe replied in the negative. After ſhe had taken a little nouriſhment, ſhe aſſured thoſe around her, that it was about the hour of ſix in the even-

evening when the demon firſt invaded her; that ſhe was in bed with ſeveral nuns in her chamber. She could perceive that ſomebody took one of her hands, and after having put into it three black pins, cloſed it again.

It is ſtrange to think, that ſuch abſurdities ſhould not have inſpired univerſal diſguſt among any people above barbarous ignorance:—the only ſhadow of excuſe under which ſuch torpid credulity could ſhelter itſelf, was the natural repugnance men felt at imagining that there could be found, capable of ſo horrid a machination, ſo large a number of their fellow-creatures, and that too among the miniſters and votaries of a mild and merciful religion.

A ſimilar ſcene was every day acted before the magiſtrates and officers of the town. The bailli, however, and the lieutenant civil, were not among the number of the implicit believers, and refuſed to accredit any relations of miracles to which they themſelves were not ocular witneſſes. Grandier had regarded, in profound tranquillity, the firſt proceedings of the conſpirators: he had ſeen them in a light ſo truly contemptible, as to feel no apprehenſion for their conſequences. But perceiving that at length the comedy grew leſs laughable, and that ſerious impreſſions, to the injury of his character, had already been made by their calumnies, he felt it neceſſary to repreſent his ſituation to the bailli, and to proteſt againſt their proceedings. It required but little argument to expoſe a deluſion ſo groſs. Grandier obtained from the magiſtrate a candid attention to his repreſentations, who entered them in the public regiſter, and gave him a clear recital of the various ſcenes at which he had been preſent in the monaſtery.

In the mean time, the unfortunate eccleſiaſtic ſaw his enemies multiply around him, to whom were now added René Memin ſieur de Silli, the major of the town, the Lieutenant-criminel, and all the ſervants of the King. The Biſhop of Poitiers had manifeſted an ill diſpoſition towards him from the commencement of the plot; and, upon being applied to by Grandier, threw him again upon the royal judges. It was in vain that the bailli repeatedly ordered that the nuns ſhould be ſeparated from each other, and examined by unprejudiced perſons. The reſt of the officers would not aſſiſt him; and Mignon refuſed to comply, on a pretence that ſuch a proceeding would be contrary to the oaths of their order. Such an union of perſons in dignified ſituations, both civil and religious, impoſed ſilence upon all men; and the tremendous oaths with which Barré, the principal exorciſer, proteſted his veracity before the magiſtrates judges, over-awed little minds, and gained vaſt credit to the impoſture.

The tranſaction had need of all theſe actions to ſupport it; for, emboldened by ſucceſs, the machinators, in a thouſand inſtances, loſt ſight of their caution and conſiſtency, and every day ran greater riſks of expoſure, by ſtill hardier experiments upon the public credulity. Their machinery was ſo clumſily contrived, that perpetual failures in their tricks began at length to open the eyes of all reaſonable men—all except thoſe who made it a merit to be blind in religious concerns, and who, unhappily for the devoted Grandier, compoſed a very great majority of the people.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ANECDOTES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 427.

THE reigns of the ſeventh and of the eighth Henry brought to a period two ſtates, each totally inconſiſtent with good government and human felicity. That ariſtocracy which, at the ſame time that it kept the monarch in awe, oppreſſed the people, and caught in an inſtant the fire of civil diſſention; and that bondage, which rendered the labourer and his family ready to be transferred, like the oxen on the farm, according to his owner's caprice.

The power of the peers had been weakened by the deſtruction which the civil

wars

wars of the red and white roſe had brought on the ancient families. The ſeventh Henry ſhewed no inclination to repleniſh their phalanx. He even contrived, by the act againſt retainers, and by rendering the conveyance of landed property more eaſy, to leſſen the reſpectability of thoſe that remained. The numbers of the upper houſe were again diminiſhed by Henry VIII.; who, on the diſſolution of monaſtic inſtitutions, deprived twenty-ſix abbots and two priors of their votes in that branch of the legiſlative ſyſtem.

Whether or no the conduct of Henry VII. with reſpect to Ireland, was juſt and prudent, thoſe who live in the eighteenth century are well qualified to judge. The great lines of his policy were theſe: by means of his governor, Sir Edward Poyning, he procured the parliament of that iſland to enact, firſt, "That all *former* acts of the Engliſh parliament ſhould be binding in Ireland; and, 2d, That before an Iriſh parliament ſhould be holden, copies of the acts *propoſed to be paſſed* ſhould be ſent over to England, for the approbation of the king and council."

As to ſlavery, the good ſenſe of the nation, and its conviction that the willing exertion of a freeman was of more value than the forced labour of a ſerf, had nearly emancipated the lower ranks of ſociety by the beginning of the ſixteenth century. Yet, a bill, meant at once to aboliſh this odious condition, which, in 1526, was brought into the upper houſe, and was read three times in one day, had the ill fortune to be rejected; and the merit of this good work was left to reaſon, unaided by law*.

That Henry VIII. took ſtill greater liberties than his father†, with the privileges and property of his ſubjects cannot be denied; and particularly during thoſe ſix years, when, diſpleaſed with the parſimony of his parliaments, he called none, but levied the neceſſary ſupplies by dint of prerogative and precedent. Shrinking with horror from the recollection of paſt miſeries, the Engliſh ſeem to have dreaded the renewal of a civil war, more than the worſt effects of deſpotiſm. Yet, in 1526, on a moſt illegal attempt to raiſe one ſixth of the laity's goods, and one fourth of thoſe belonging to the clergy, the monarch found ſo ſtrong a ſpirit of oppoſition in the people, that he recalled his commiſſioners and dropped the project. Afterward, by managing the papal party and that of the reformation, by beſtowing rich monaſtic forfeitures on men of power, and by the alternate uſe of menaces and ſoothings, he became ſo completely maſter of his parliaments, that (as he found nothing he could propoſe was too abſurd for their approbation) he convoked them willingly, and diſmiſſed them with reluctance.

The Peers and the Commons were indeed ſo entirely careleſs, as to the lives and liberties of the people, and conſented to laws ſo perfectly contradictory to each other, that the obſervers of the one muſt inevitably fall under the cenſure of the other. As proofs of this axiom we need only recollect the ſtatute which allowed, to the proclamation of Henry, the authority of laws*; that which in 1529, abſolved him from paying his debts; or that moſt ludicrouſly-tyrannical act which denounced, that "If the king or his ſucceſſors ſhould intend to marry any woman whom they took to be a pure and clean maid; if ſhe, not being ſo, did not declare the ſame to the king, it would be high-treaſon; and all who knew it, and did not reveal it, were guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon." "It is then only a *widow* that the king muſt addreſs," ſaid the ſcurrilous jeſters of the age: and it did chance that Henry choſe for his next newbride, the relict of the Lord Latimer. —*Public Acts. Burnet.*

Nor could ſafety be inſured by preſerving a prudent ſilence; ſince whoever re-

* No treatiſes relating to law or government were publiſhed during the reign of Henry VII. But a celebrated book, written by one Marrow, on the office of a "Juſtice of the Peace," is often referred to by later writers, ſuch as Fitzherbert, Lambarde, &c. and is ſaid ſtill to exiſt in MS.—*Reeves on Engliſh Law.*

† Yet Henry VII. had erected the deſpotic court of the ſtar-chamber; had renewed the practice of exacting benevolences, begun by Edward IV.; and had purſued the path of Richard III. in proſecuting by "Bill of Attainder," thoſe whom otherwiſe he could not reach.

* Nine of the privy-council were to compoſe the court, which had power to puniſh offenders againſt ſuch proclamations.

fuſed

fuſed to anſwer, on oath, reſpecting the points in queſtion, incurred the guilt of treaſon. In 1537, an act of parliament declared it treaſon to aſſert the validity of Henry's marriage with Catherine of Arragon, or Anne Boylen. Within ſeven years a ſecond ſtatute made it equally treaſonable to ſpeak ſlanderouſly of the princeſſes Mary and Elizabeth, the iſſue of the above-named ladies. As both theſe contradictory acts were exiſting in force at the ſame period, a man could not have anſwered the ſimple queſtion, "Whether he thought thoſe princeſſes lawfully born?" without expoſing himſelf to the puniſhment of a traitor; and the ſame danger attended him if he ſtood mute.

When we add to this, the power of the ſtar-chamber*, the inſolence of courters†, (ſtill harder to be borne than the deſpotiſm of ſovereigns) and the vile adminiſtration of both civil and criminal law, through the perjury of juries*; we muſt wonder at the extreme reſpect paid by contemporary hiſtorians to the government of England, as adminiſtered under the race of Owen Tudor.

It ſeems not improper to cloſe theſe obſervations with the words of a late judicious writer: "In every regulation of a juridical nature made in this reign, we perceive a deciſive hand. The parliament ſeemed determined at once to reſolve all doubts, and to root out all difficulties, which, on former occaſions, they had been content to ſoften and palliate. Inſtead of continuing ſtill to aſcertain the boundary between the civil and ſpiritual juriſdiction by new deſcriptions, proviſion was made, by ſtatute, for correcting ſeveral irregularities wholly of a clerical nature; and from an entire reform of the eccleſiaſtical law. Inſtead of endeavouring to repreſs the luxuriancy of uſes by freſh ſtatutes againſt

* The ſtatute for the erection of this moſt deſpotic court, Lord Bacon ſtyles "a good law." It was compoſed of twenty-ſix members, chiefly the ſame as the privy council. Sir T. Smith, in his "Commonwealth of England," advances in its defence, that it was uſeful to govern thoſe who were too *ſtout* for the ordinary courſe of juſtice. It is ſaid to have been inſtituted to curb the riots of diſbanded ſoldiers, who were too often turned looſe on the country without either pay or quarters.—*Barrington, &c.*

The fines of the ſtar-chamber were ſo ſevere and intereſting, that ſometimes places were taken for the auditors by three in the morning. The title of the court is ſuppoſed to be derived from Starrum, a barbarous word for a Jewiſh contract; as buſineſs with the Jews had probably been tranſacted there.—*Ibid.*

† In Strype's life of Stow we find, a garden-houſe belonging to an honeſt citizen of London, (which chanced to obſtruct the improvements of a powerful favourite, Thomas Cromwell) "looſed from the foundation, borne on rollers, and replaced two and twenty feet within the garden," without the owner's leave being required; nay, without his knowledge. The perſons employed, being aſked their authority for this extraordinary proceeding, made only this reply, "That Sir Thomas Cromwell had commanded them to do it," *and none durſt argue the matter.* The father of the antiquary Stow, (for it was he that was thus trampled upon) "was fain to continue to pay his old rent, without any abatement, for his garden; though half of it was in this manner taken away."

* To ſupport this harſh accuſation we have but too many proofs. "Perjury," (ſays a ſtatute 11 Henry VII. cap. 21.) "is much and cuſtomarily within the city of London, among ſuch perſons as paſſen and been impannelled in iſſue," &c. The preambles of many acts recited the frequent perjuries of jurors as common though pernicious events.

In the "Dance of Death," tranſlated from the French by John Lyngate, among the characters introduced to adapt it to the Engliſh reader, is a juryman who has often been bribed to give a falſe verdict. This ſhews that the offence was not unuſual.

Carew, in his account of Cornwall, avers, that it was common for attorneys to charge in their bills ſums "pro amicitia vice comitis;" "for the ſheriff's good-will," &c. in packing juries.

The jurors of the capital were peculiarly abandoned. In 1468, Stow records the puniſhment and public diſgrace of many jurors: he adds, that at the time of his writing (the reign of Elizabeth) their character continued the ſame. Fuller writes, that it is a common proverb, "London juries hang half and ſave half." Wolſey accuſed them of being capable of finding "Abel guilty of the murder of Cain." A ſtatute which puniſhes petty juries for falſe verdicts, ordains that half the grand jury (when a foreigner ſhall be tried) ſhall be ſtrangers and not Londoners: and laſtly, Ben Johnſon ſings, in his Magnetic Lady,

"And there is no London jury, but are led
In evidence, as far as by common fame
As they are by preſent depoſition."

Barrington on Statutes, &c.

the

the pernors † of profits, it was intended to deſtroy the thing itſelf. The grand object of barring entails, which was accompliſhed at laſt by a recovery, was now ſubſtantiated by a parliamentary proviſion in favour of that mode of conveyance; and the conſtruction which had been entertained with difference of opinion, reſpecting the like effect of the ſtatute of fines in the laſt reign, was now expreſsly eſtabliſhed by the ſame authority. The deviſe of lands, which had hitherto been practiſed under cover of a uſe, and had been partially allowed by a late act, was now, by expreſs ſtatute, indulged to every one. The benefit of clergy, which had ſo long ſtood in the way of our criminal judicature, was now aboliſhed in the principal and moſt common felonies.

"All theſe were innovations on the ancient law, which gave it a new turn, and brought theſe points under conſideration, in a variety of new appearances.

"To theſe may be added, the protection and eſtabliſhment of leaſes for years, execution againſt the effects of bankrupts, the limitation of actions, and the locality of trial in felonies." *Hiſt. of Engliſh Law.*

We muſt now attend to the juriſprudence of our ſiſter nation, in which ſome advantage had certainly been gained to the cauſe of general ſecurity; although every obſtruction had occurred which ruinous foreign wars, and ſtill more deteſtable civil contention, could cauſe.

About the beginning of the ſixteenth century, the parliament appointed juſtices and ſheriffs in Roſs, Caithneſs, the Orkneys, and the Weſtern iſles, where none had been before, and appointed courts to be held from time to time in theſe very remote diſtricts. There was need of this attention if the preamble to the act is to be credited, "Through lack of juſticeaires, juſtices and therriffs, by which the people are *almoſt become wild.*"—*Public Acts, James IV.*

James V. who could ſometimes exert a juſt and proper ſpirit, ſailed in 1535, from Leith, and examined in perſon how far theſe wholeſome regulations had been put in practice. He ſeized and brought away ſome of the moſt turbulent chieftains, and inſpired the moſt ungovernable of his ſubjects with a decent reſpect for the laws*.

The parliaments were frequently and regularly called, particularly by James IV. and V. Every thing which the nation could afford was granted by the houſe (for it was but ſingle, the ſcheme which James I. had planned of forming two chambers having unhappily miſcarried) and all poſſible care was taken by the houſe, that the king ſhould not alienate the demeſnes of the crown. In ſome inſtances, this branch of the legiſlature appears to have entrenched upon the royal prerogative†, and even to have affected the executive power.

It is certain (as has been remarked by a well-informed hiſtorian) that this texture of liberality and of caution in the Scottiſh repreſentatives, at the ſame time that it maintained their kings in decent magnificence by the revenues of the crown lands, "prevented the ſubjects from being harraſſed by loans, benevolences, and other oppreſſive arts, which were ſo often employed by the princes of Europe their contemporaries." Yet, as the government had very ſeldom ſufficient ſtrength, to guard the unarmed members of ſociety from aſſaſſination and pillage, arrayed under the banners of a factious nobleman‡, it may be doubted, whether the

† Law term for "Receivers."

* Juſtice was adminiſtered with great expedition, and too often with vindictive ſeverity. Originally the time of trial and execution was to be within "three funs." About the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, the period was extended to *nine* days after ſentence; but, ſince a rapid and unjuſt execution in a petty Scottiſh town, in 1720, the execution has been ordered to be deferred for forty days on the ſouth, and ſixty on the north ſide of the Tay, that time may be allowed for an application to the King for mercy.—*Pennant.*

† As in 1503, when an act was paſſed from prohibiting the King from pardoning thoſe convicted of wilful and premeditated murder; but this appears to have been done at the monarch's own requeſt, and was applied to be rekinded at his pleaſure. *James IV. Act.* 97.

‡ It appears that each great man had courts, held by power delegated from the crown, with "ſoc ſac, (pit for drowning ſome offenders, particularly women) pit, and gallows, toill and hame,

the extortion and deſpotiſm of a ſeventh or an eighth Henry might not be more tolerable than the domeſtic tyranny, and murderous ravages, committed by the ſatellites of a Douglas, a Hume, a Sinclair, or a Hamilton.

Andrews' Hiſtory of Britain.

hame, infang thief and out-fang thief;" he had power to "hald courts for ſlauchter; and to doe juſtice upon ane man that is ſeiſed therwith in hand havand, or on back bearand."

ACCOUNT OF THE PARSEES OF INDIA.

TO their private charity and benevolence, the Parſees add all the public ſhow and expence neceſſary to give dignity to their riches. Some of them have two or three country houſes, furniſhed in all the extravagance of European taſte; with elegant and extenſive gardens, where European gentlemen are frequently invited, and where they are always welcome to entertain their own private parties, and retire to enjoy the rural pleaſures of the country, free from the noiſe and buſtle of a buſy, dirty town. We have ſeen Parſee merchants give balls, ſuppers, and entertainments to the whole ſettlement; and ſome of them ride in Engliſh chariots, ſuch as a nobleman in England need not be aſhamed to own, drawn by beautiful animals that every nobleman cannot equal in his ſtud. The Parſees have been often known to behave to Engliſh gentlemen, reſpecting pecuniary concerns, in a manner highly liberal; and although inſtances might be given to the contrary, and inſtances might alſo be given, where individuals, elated by their riches, have forgotten the reſpect due to Engliſh gentlemen. ſtill they are but inſtances, and are not more reprobated by any than themſelves.

A Parſee beggar was never known; and their women, who are as fair as Europeans, are proverbially chaſte; ſo that a harlot is as rare as a beggar. Upon the whole, they are a very handſome race of people.

An enquiry into the hiſtory and cuſtoms of the Parſees, would, we think, be curious. Their hiſtory commences at the period of the troubles cauſed by the Saracen conquerors of Perſia: when, perſecuted for their religious opinions, a few Perſians took refuge in the Iſle of Ormus, whence, ſome time after, they ſailed for India, and landed in Gudjuraat where they found an aſylum, on condition that they ſhould reveal the myſteries of their creed, ſhould renounce their own language and dreſs, that their women ſhould go abroad unveiled, and their nuptials be celebrated in the evening. Theſe reſtrictions were all complied with, and the Parſees' dreſs is nearly the ſame with the Hindoos, and they uſe the nagri character. So far is their own language forgotten, that perhaps there are not ten Parſees, we know not of one, on the Iſland of Bombay, that can ſpeak it.

Tavernier, in his Perſian Travels, page 163, gives a long account of the Guars, by whom he evidently means this people; but he is ſo unfortunate as to err notoriouſly in a number of particulars.

They never intermarry, (with other ſects,) nor have they any public places of prayer; like their progenitors, the puritans of the eaſt, they do not think temples, as places of worſhip, at all neceſſary, merely as ſuch: they pray in the open air, and make their proteſtations to the ſun, as the grandeſt emblem in nature of the Deity, whoſe temple is the univerſe, and the all pervading element of fire his only ſymbol.

Moſt of their original cuſtoms are, however, ſomewhat altered. No one, perhaps, is ſo ſingularly curious as their method of ſepulture, with which, in a brief deſcription, we ſhall conclude this article.

The defunct, after lying a proper time in his own houſe, for the purpoſes of mourning, is carried, followed by his relations and friends, the females chaunting a requiem, and depoſited in a tomb of the following conſtruction. It is a circular building, open at top, about fifty-five feet diameter, and twenty-five feet in height, filled to within five feet of the top, excepting a well of fifteen feet dia-

meter in the centre. The part ſo filled is terraced with a ſlight declivity toward the well. Two circular grooves, three inches deep, are raiſed round the well, the firſt at the diſtance of four, the ſecond at ten feet from the well. Grooves of the like depth, or height, and four feet diſtant from each other at the outer part of the outer circle, are carried ſtraight from the wall to the well, communicating with the circular ones, for the purpoſe of carrying off the water, &c. The tomb, by this means, is divided into three circles of partitions: the outer, about ſeven feet by four; the middle ſix by three; the inner, four by two: the outer for the men, the middle for the women, the inner for the children; in which the bodies are reſpectively placed, wrapped looſely in a piece of cloth, and left to be devoured by the vultures; which is very ſoon done, as numbers of thoſe animals are always ſeen hovering and watching about theſe charnel houſes, in expectation of their prey. The friends of the deceaſed, or the perſons who have charge of the tomb, come at the proper time, and throw the bones into their receptacle, the well in the centre; for which purpoſe, iron rakes and tongs are depoſited in the tomb. The entrance is cloſed by an iron door, four feet ſquare, on the eaſtern ſide, as high up as the terrace, to which a road is raiſed. Upon the wall, above the door, an additional wall is raiſed, to prevent people from looking into the tomb, which the Parſees are particularly careful to prevent. A Perſian inſcription is on a ſtone inſerted over the door, which we once copied, but have forgotten its tenor. From the bottom of the wall ſubterraneous paſſages lead to receive the bones, &c. and prevent the well from filling.

Men of great property ſometimes do not chuſe to be depoſited in theſe indiſcriminate receptacles, and cauſe a ſmall one to be built for their own families. Soorabjee, formerly a rich merchant of Bombay, is laid in a private one in the garden to his houſe on Malabar Hill; and we underſtand his tomb is grated over; if ſo, it is the only one on the iſland ſo covered. The public tombs are, we think, five in number, but not now all in uſe, ſituated about three miles north weſterly from Bombay fort: the largeſt, for they are of different ſizes, is that here deſcribed. We have ſeen accounts of this cuſtom of the Parſees, and deſcriptions of their tombs, but never any correct.

Led by idle curioſity, when very young, we went into every tomb on the iſland, the private one in Soorabjee's garden excepted; not only into the tombs, but into the wells. We were not then aware of the impropriety, or ſhould not ſo indecently have obtruded on the ſacred repoſitories of the dead.

From Moore's Narrative.

SUBSTANCE OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

On Tueſday the 14th of July 1795, ſtating the progreſs that had been made in carrying on the meaſures undertaken by the Board, for promoting the Improvements of the Country, during the ſecond ſeſſion of its eſtabliſhment.

> Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough;
> —So with ſuperior boon may your rich ſoil,
> Exuberant, Nature's better bleſſings pour,
> O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,
> And be th' exhauſtleſs granary of a world!
>
> THOMSON'S SPRING.

SIR JOHN informed the Board, that he could not think of their ſeparating for the ſummer, without laying before them, according to the practice of laſt year, an abſtract of their proceedings, at the concluſion of what ought properly to be accounted their ſecond ſeſſion, only one meeting having been held in 1793, when the Board was originally conſtituted.

That nothing could give him greater ſatisfaction, than to obſerve the progreſs which the Board was making, towards com-

completing the great meaſure which it had at firſt undertaken, namely, that of aſcertaining the preſent ſtate of the agriculture of theſe kingdoms, and the means of its improvement. That not only the rough draught of the ſurvey of each county, with hardly any exceptions (and thoſe would ſoon be ſupplied), had been printed, but that the reprinting of the reports had alſo commenced, from which it would appear what progreſs had been made in collecting additional information. The reprinted report of Lancaſhire, which was now ready for publication, would fully explain the plan according to which thoſe reports were in future to be drawn up. From an examination of that report, the public would ſee to what a pitch of perfection agricultural knowledge was likely to be brought, by the accumulation of ſo many valuable materials.

That, next to collecting information, the Board was naturally anxious to excite a ſpirit of improvement; a ſpirit which could beſt be roufed by pointing out to the Legiſlature thoſe obſtacles which prevented agricultural induſtry, and by endeavouring to prevail upon Parliament to remove them. When the reports were completed, it might be expedient, for that purpoſe, to draw up an abſtract of the whole, adhering to the diviſion by counties, but reſtricting the information to theſe points which were of general importance. That report, which it would be proper to lay before his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament, would ſtate ſuch meaſures as ſeemed to be the moſt likely to rouſe a ſpirit of agricultural exertion. He hoped that important work would be completed before the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament was brought to a concluſion.

The third object, that of drawing up a general report, in which each ſubject connected with agriculture ſhould be diſtinctly treated, had alſo made conſiderable progreſs. Several of the chapters were already drawn up; and the fifteenth chapter, on the ſubject of manures, was printed, and in circulation. That chapter fully explained the nature of the propoſed report, and the manner in which it was intended to be executed.

Among the duties of the Board of agriculture, there was none of more real importance than that of bringing under the conſideration of Parliament, ſuch meaſures as were likely to promote the intereſts of every deſcription of perſons connected with huſbandry, more eſpecially thoſe of the lower orders of ſociety. With that view, a bill was brought into Parliament, on the recommendation of the Board, which had paſſed into a law, and was likely to prove of much conſequence to that valuable claſs, the common labourers, who were entitled to the peculiar attention of the Legiſlature, and to the protection of the Board, in enabling them to lay out their little pittance to the beſt advantage, and without a riſk of impoſition*.

That a moſt important, but at the ſame time a very delicate branch of duty incumbent upon the Board, is that of ſubmitting to the conſideration of Parliament the claims of thoſe who merited to be rewarded, on account of diſcoveries advantageous to agriculture. That any attempt of that ſort, it might eaſily be ſuppoſed, was liable to many difficulties. That the Board had ſucceeded, in its firſt application, in behalf of a very deſerving individual Mr Joſeph Elkington, who had carried the art of draining land to a perfection hitherto unknown, and which, if ſpread over the whole kingdom, muſt neceſſarily prove the ſource of infinite public benefit. That ſum, being the firſt ever granted by Parliament for any diſcovery of importance to huſbandry, rendered it more valuable to the perſon who received it, and more creditable to the Board, in conſequence of whoſe recommendation it had been obtained. That the Board had this day appointed a committee, for the purpoſe of attending to that ſubject during the receſs; by whoſe exertions, he had no doubt, conſiderable

* This act, which was recommended to the attention of the Board by Sir Chriſtopher Willoughby, one of its members, and was introduced into Parliament by Mr Powys, is intitled, "An act for the more effectual prevention of the uſe of defective weights, and of falſe and unequal balances."

progreſs would be made, in the courſe even of this year, in having thoſe individuals taught, who might be ſent with that view to Mr Elkington.

That there is no duty more incumbent on a Board of Agriculture, than that of recommending ſuch meaſures as are the moſt likely to provide a ſufficient quantity of food for the people: Recommendation, it is well known, is all that a Board poſſeſſed of ſuch limited powers, can attempt; but in that reſpect, it fortunately ſeems to be poſſeſſed of conſiderable influence. The deficiency of the laſt crop becoming too apparent at the commencement of this year, an extraordinary meeting was held to take the ſubject into conſideration, when the Board reſolved to recommend the culture of potatoes, as in every point of view the reſource the eaſieſt to be obtained, and the moſt to be depended on. By accounts received from various parts of the iſland it appears, that the recommendation had been attended with the beſt conſequences. There is every reaſon to believe, that perhaps 50,000 additional acres of potatoes have been planted in conſequence of that recommendation. As each acre of potatoes will feed, at an average, from eight to ten people for twelve months, it is probable that the Board have been the means of raiſing as great a quantity of that food as will maintain nearly a million of people for ſix months, and conſequently it will have been the happy inſtrument of preventing the riſk of ſcarcity or famine during the enſuing ſeaſon. For the purpoſe of increaſing that culture in future, and of aſcertaining the principles on which it could beſt be conducted, a report has been draw up and printed, which contains all the information that could be collected in Great Britain and Ireland, or from foreign publications.

That for many years paſt conſtant complaints have been made of the increaſing price of proviſions. Many cauſes have been aſſigned for ſuch a circumſtance, and many remedies ſuggeſted; but the moſt effectual one undoubtedly is, that of cultivating the many millions of acres now lying waſte and unproductive. That to that point he ſhould take the liberty of calling the attention of the Board early in the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſion; and in the interim he truſted, that the members of the Board would pay every poſſible attention to the ſubject.

"Let us cut off thoſe legal bars,
"Which cruſh the culture of our fruitful ſile.
"Were they removed, unbounded wealth
"would flow,
"Our waſtes would then with varied produce
"ſmile,
"And England ſoon a ſecond Eden prove."

The laſt, and perhaps the moſt important ſubject to which the attention of the Board can be directed, is that of attending to the ſituation and circumſtances of the lower orders of the people. That important branch of our duty had not been neglected during the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion. In addition to the ſpecific meaſures above alluded to, a Special Committee was appointed to take the general ſubject into conſideration, who have laid the foundation, by their inveſtigations, for very important regulations in regard to that great branch of political œconomy. A matter of that importance, however, requires much deliberation, before either Parliament can be applied to for new laws, or any recommendation can be ſubmitted to the conſideration of private individuals. But there were three points which ſeemed to meet with a very general concurrence. The firſt was, to promote improvements in the conſtruction of cottages; and more eſpecially to aſcertain the means by which the conſumption of fuel could be diminiſhed. The ſecond, to recommend the annexing of a large garden to each cottage, by which the labourer, with the aſſiſtance of his family, might be enabled to raiſe a conſiderable quantity of proviſions, without being obliged to go to market for every thing he had occaſion for. Many inſtances of the benefit reſulting from ſuch an appendage were ſtated in the different country reports, and were known to many members of the Board. The third point was, that of encouraging, by every poſſible means, the extenſion of friendly ſocieties, that moſt fortunate of all inſtitutions for the benefit of the poor, and the moſt likely means that poſſibly could be deviſed for rendering their ſituation comfortable.

That

That the variety of important ſubjects, regarding which it was neceſſary for the Board to collect information, and of the meaſures it might have occaſion to recommend to the public attention, having rendered it extremely deſirable to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with ſome reſpectable body in each county, it had occurred, that either the Grand Juries, or the Magiſtrates aſſembled at the Quarter Seſſions, were, in every point of view, the fitteſt and moſt reſpectable deſcription of perſons for the Board to correſpond with. That a circular letter had been ſent by the Board, ſuggeſting the many public advantages that might be derived, by eſtabliſhing a Committee of the Magiſtrates in each county, to correſpond with the Board upon ſuch ſubjects, which there is every reaſon to believe will be cordially acceded to; a moſt deſirable circumſtance, as ſuch an intercourſe could not fail to be productive of conſequences equally ſatisfactory to the Board, and important to the general intereſts of the country.

The Preſident then concluded his addreſs in the following words:

"On the whole, the Board have only to perſevere, with zeal and alacrity, in the great courſe in which they are now engaged, in order to effect objects which were never compaſſed in any other country, and which, without an inſtitution carried on with ſuch zeal and energy, would never have been ſuppoſed attainable. And in carrying on this great undertaking, we ought to conſider, that we are not only labouring for ourſelves and our poſterity, and for the nations by whom we are ſurrounded, who muſt profit from our inſtructions, and be benefited by our example, but that we are laying a foundation for the future proſperity and happineſs of the human race; ſince their proſperity and happineſs muſt ever depend on the facility with which their means of ſuſtenance can be provided. This country has much to boaſt of. In the arts of war it has few equals: In commerce and manufacturing induſtry, it has gone beyond all competition: In every branch of learning, it has produced individuals, who can rival the proudeſt names that antiquity can exhibit: *And if, in addition to thoſe other ſources of fame and credit, it can bring agriculture, and the uſeful arts connected with it, to perfection* (which, by the exertions of this Board, can hardly fail to be ſpeedily accompliſhed), where is the nation that will be able to make a more diſtinguiſhed figure in the page of hiſtory?"

STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION *of the Royaliſts.*

JOSEPH, Count de Puiſaye, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, Commander in Chief of the Catholic and Royal Army of Brittany, authorized by his Royal Highneſs Count D'Artois, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, in virtue of the Powers given him by Monſieur, Regent of France, at the Head-Quarters of Carnac, the 30th of June.

Frenchmen,

In the name of God, of your King, and of your lawful Princes, we come to you with words of peace. Let the voice of hatred, revenge, and miſtruſt, be heard no longer! Let every odious party denunciation, that rallying ſignal of the tormentors of our ill-fated country, be deſtroyed for ever! Liſten to us without prepoſſeſſion, as we ſhall ſpeak to you without diſguiſe, and let Europe hear and judge us!

If it be true, that from one corner of the kingdom to the other, a general outcry has been heard againſt that parricide faction, which, for theſe five years paſt, has cauſed all your misfortunes; if it be true, that at length a ſpirit of moderation and juſtice guides thoſe who affect to repreſent you; and if this moderation is not merely a ſpecious cloak for the ſecret deſign of diſplacing rivals to reign in their ſtead, and to plunge you again into the convulſions of faction, and the horrors of anarchy, why are thoſe of your fellow citizens, who were forced to fly from that tyranny which your pretended repreſentatives affect to diſapprove, not recalled into the boſom of their families, and re-eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of their rights and eſtates?

eſtates? Why is the intereſting and auguſt offspring of ſo many Kings, the ſon of that unfortunate monarch, who thinking he threw himſelf on the love of his people, precipitated himſelf into the arms of his aſſaſſins, not proclaimed King, and reſtored to the throne of his forefathers, ſurrounded by thoſe guardians and councils that nature and law point out for him? Why is that holy religion, which, for fourteen centuries paſt, has rendered happy and comforted the people, not reſtored to the full liberty of worſhip, and the public profeſſion of its miniſters? In fine, after having baniſhed the miſcreants who deſolated France, why do they ſeemingly endeavour to preſerve their work, and to reap the fruits of their crimes?

We alſo are deſirous of peace; but what name deſerves a peace, which he who ſigns it has no power to guarantee, and the ſtability and duration of which depend on the triumph and momentary power of a faction? Have you not marked the rapid ſucceſſion of thoſe ephemeric tyrants, who, having attained the pinnacle of power, brought one another to the ſcaffold, along with the peaceful citizen, who ſcarce acquainted with the name of thoſe he had to obey, was the next day ſent to the guillotine for having obſerved the decree of the day before. We alſo love moderation and juſtice; but the people are no longer to be deluded by empty ſounds. Tutored by the ſad experience of paſt misfortunes, they know how to diſtinguiſh the cauſes and authors of their diſaſters. The ſpell of political quackery is broken. The terms of juſtice and moderation were alſo on the lips of Robeſpierre and Marat, while they butchered their fellow-citizens; and was it not by profaning the ſacred names of virtue, humanity, and juſtice, that all impoſtors impoſed on mankind, and overflowed the world with ſtreams of blood?

Let thoſe who obſtinately perſiſt in the exerciſe of an uſurped power, prove, by reſtoring it to the lawful owner, that their profeſſions of moderation and juſtice are ſincere, and that they are not accomplices of thoſe criminals whom they now proſecute. Divine juſtice has already employed them as inſtruments to puniſh the guilty; ſome of them are yet unpuniſhed. But eminent ſervices can obliterate great crimes; and men engaged in the cauſe for which we are fighting, ought to reſign to heaven the taſk of puniſhment and revenge.

And ye, Generals, Officers, and ſoldiers, who, tired of being the tools of oppreſſion and crimes, refuſed to become the executioners of their brethren; yet who, by means of correſpondence lately eſtabliſhed between us, have learnt to appreciate our ſentiments, rely on our word, and take the places in our ranks that are offered you. Join us, to reſtore to France her former proſperity; be the ſaviours of our country, the deliverers of a young Prince, ready to reward your ſervices. It is glorious to receive the price of valour from the hands of a King, whom we have reinſtated in his rights! What recompence did your predeceſſors receive from your tyrants! Humiliation, baniſhment, and death.—What will you chooſe?

Ye brave inhabitants of La Vendée, the admiration of Europe, and the envy of France, the moment is come to reap the fruits of your heroic toils. The illuſtrious ſhades of Bouchamp, l'Eſcuyer, Roche, Jaquelin, and of ſo many heroes, who were your guides and friends, are hovering around your armies! The aſſociates and inheritors of their glory, Charette, Stoffler, Sapinau, and all your intrepid leaders, will accompliſh the great work which they have begun, and conducted with ſo much conſtancy and courage. We bring you ammunition, arms, and the mighty aſſiſtance, which a protecting power that does not confine itſelf to a bare fruitleſs admiration of your fortitude, condeſcends to grant you.

Ye loyal inhabitants of Brittany, who have honoured me with your confidence, ſee now that it has not been betrayed. The Britiſh Government, rouſed by your perſeverance and misfortunes, has granted your requeſt. An army, entirely compoſed of French troops, comes to ſecond your efforts, and I bring you all the ſuccours you have demanded. His Britannic Majeſty, forced to repel the unjuſt aggreſſion of your tyrants, and to aſſert the reſpect due to his Crown, has, nevertheleſs, graciouſly received your fellow citizens and the perſecuted miniſters of your religion, and reſtores them now to your wiſhes. This is the only anſwer worthy of his Majeſty, to the ambitious and deſtructive plans which your tyrants have imputed to his generous miniſters. French officers and ſoldiers, who, like you, for theſe four years paſt have fought for their King, now haſten to join you, and your Princes are ſoon to place themſelves at the head of your invincible columns.

We do not come to ſhed blood, but we will cauſe your rights to be reſpected, and

reped force by force. If our enemies ſincerely wiſh for peace, let them ceaſe to deraſtate your fields, and ſack your towns! But if they prefer to proſecute the war, they ſhall anſwer to France and to all Europe for the evils occaſioned by it, and learn what may be atchieved by the valour and fortitude of men, accuſtomed to brave evils, dangers, and death, in the defence of the moſt juſt and ſacred cauſe.

DE PUISAYE, Commander in Chief.

*** It is to be obſerved, that this proclamation ſpeaks only of the perſon of the late King of France, Louis the XVII. Although M. de Puiſaye knew of his death at the time of iſſuing it, yet he could ſpeak of no other perſon, till the royal death had been regularly notified, and till he had received new inſtructions.

SCOTS SMALL DEBTS BILL.

HEADS *of a Bill for the more eaſy and expeditious recovery of Small Debts in Scotland.*

IT ſhall be lawful for any two or more Juſtices of the Peace in Scotland, within their reſpective counties, &c. to hear and determine all cauſes and complaints brought before them, concerning the recovery of debts, where the queſtion ariſes from perſonal contract or obligation, and where the debt or demand ſhall not exceed the ſum of L. 40 Scots, (L. 3 : 6 : 8 Sterling,) excluſive of coſts.

All ſuch cauſes ſhall proceed upon petition or complaint, ſtating ſhortly the cauſe or ground of action, and concluding againſt the defender; which complaint being ſigned by the Juſtice-of-Peace Clerk, or Deputy, ſhall be a warrant for any conſtable or peace officer, for ſummoning the defender to appear and anſwer, at the next meeting of Juſtices in the county where the defender reſides, not being ſooner than ſix days after the date of the citation; and alſo for ſummoning witneſſes to the ſame day and place; provided always, that a copy of the petition, &c. with citation annexed, be delivered by a peace officer, to the defender perſonally, or left at his dwelling-houſe; in which laſt caſe, if the defender ſhall not appear, he ſhall be cited a ſecond time perſonally, or at his dwelling-houſe, upon a new warrant or order, ſubjoined to the original petition, and ſigned by any one Juſtice of the Peace, to appear either at the next ſtated meeting, or at a meeting held by adjournment for the purpoſe, and fixed by the Juſtices at the firſt diet, which ſecond meeting is not to be ſooner than days from the date of the firſt; or in default, to be held as confeſſing the juſtice of the demand.

If the witneſſes cited upon either part do not appear at time and place to which they are cited, it ſhall be competent to the parties to apply for a new warrant for compelling them to ſtand at next ſtated or adjourned meeting, which warrant may be ſigned by any one Juſtice of Peace, to give evidence, under the penalty of 20s. Sterling, unleſs a reaſonable excuſe be offered, to be recovered by the party at whoſe inſtance they are cited, or, in the option of the Juſtices of Peace, to be impriſoned, not exceeding ten days.

When the parties appear, the Juſtices ſhall be empowered to hear them *viva voce*, and examine witneſſes on oath, and the parties by declaration on oath, proceeding on the reference of either party; or the Juſtices may, without any reference, put either party upon oath, *ex officio*, for expiſcation, in which caſe it ſhall not be concluſive, as an oath of verity upon reference, but ſhall only be of the nature of an oath of calumny, or an oath in ſupplement; provided always, that no procurators, ſolicitors, or any perſons practiſing the law, ſhall be allowed to plead for them, nor ſhall any of the pleadings, or minutes, or evidence, be taken down in writing, nor entered on any record.

The Clerk or Depute ſhall keep a book, where ſhall be entered a tranſcript of the petition, with the date of giving it in, the ſeveral deliverances, or interlocutory orders of the Juſtices, and the final judgement, with the date thereof, which laſt, ſhall be ſigned by the Juſtices preſent, or by the Preſes, if more than two preſent; and a copy of ſaid decree ſhall, by the Clerk, be annexed to the principal petition, containing warrant for arreſting or poinding the effects of the defender, or for committing his perſon to priſon, as by an act of warding; which copy being ſigned by the Clerk or Depute, and delivered to the party in whoſe favour the ſame is granted, ſhall be a warrant for execution, after the expiration of ſix free days from the date of pronouncing the decree of judgement, if the party againſt whom it is given, has been preſent in Court when it was pronounced; or, if he has not been preſent, execution ſhall only proceed after a charge of ſix free days, given by the officer, by leaving a copy of the judgement againſt the party, either perſonally, or at his dwelling houſe, to which

which charge the officer ſhall make oath if required.

The form of the poinding ſhall be regulated by the act of the 33d year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entituled, "An act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," with this variation, that the execution of poinding may be reported to any one Juſtice of Peace in the county or ſtewarty, who will give directions as to the ſale of the goods poinded; Provided always, that the Juſtices may direct the ſums found due, to be repaid by inſtalments, weekly or monthly, according to the circumſtances of the parties found liable.

The decrees thus given ſhall not be ſubject to advocation, nor to any ſuſpenſion, appeal, or other ſtay of execution; and in caſe either party ſhall thereafter inſiſt on an ordinary action of reduction, before the Court of Seſſion, for ſetting aſide the proceedings, on the ground of alleged injury and oppreſſion, he ſhall, before being heard in ſuch action, be obliged to find ſufficient caution, and to lodge the ſame in the hands of the Clerk of Court, for payment of ſuch expences as may be awarded againſt him; nor ſhall any ſuch actions be at all competent after the expiration of one year, from the date of the decree of the ſaid Juſtices.

The juriſdiction of the Juſtices, ſo far as not regulated by this act, ſhall remain entire, and be exerciſed in the ſame manner as before the paſſing of this act.

The following clauſe regards the city of Edinburgh:

"And whereas the Magiſtrates of the City of Edinburgh, have been in the immemorial uſe and poſſeſſion of holding a Weekly Court, for determining, in a ſummary manner, according to equity and conſcience, all cauſes and complaints brought before them for ſmall ſums, not exceeding ten merks Scots money, and of putting their decrees into immediate execution againſt all perſons reſiding within the Sheriffdom of the ſaid city of Edinburgh: And whereas extending the juriſdiction of the ſaid Magiſtrates, as far as concerns the ſum to be tried and determined, ſummarly by them, at their ſaid Weekly Courts, known by the name of "The Ten Merk Court," would be of great benefit to the inhabitants within the ſaid ſheriffdom of the City of Edinburgh: Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Magiſtrates ſhall have full power and authority, and they are hereby authorized, at their aforeſaid Weekly Courts, to try, hear, and determine, in a ſummary manner, all cauſes and complaints brought before them, concerning the recovery of debts, not exceeding the ſum of forty pounds Scots, againſt all perſons reſiding within the ſheriffdom of the ſaid city of Edinburgh."

The act alſo contains a table of fees to be paid to the Officers of Court.

This act commenced the firſt day of June 1795, for the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next Seſſion of Parliament.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Conſiderations on the Structure of the Houſe of Commons; and on the Plans of Parliamentary Reform agitated at the preſent day. By the Rev. D. M. Peacock, M. A. 2s. *Debrett.*

THE reader may judge of this performance from the following extracts:

"WHAT that nice proportion of influence is, in which the well being of our government requires, that the three diſtinct intereſts of the conſtitution ſhould be adjuſted in the Houſe of Commons, is certainly a queſtion not eaſy to be reſolved, though it depends merely upon fact and experience: but yet it is a queſtion which, in ſome meaſure, deſerves the attention of every Britiſh ſubject, and ought ſurely to be weighed with a peculiar degree of care by every advocate for reform. The deciſion of it (ſo far as the author is able to decide it) is the main object of the following enquiry; and the reader is requeſted not to confound it unneceſſarily with another queſtion plainly diſtinct from it, viz. *How* ſuch a balance of influence may be beſt maintained? How far officers of the Crown ought to be admitted into the Houſe of Commons? What ſort of influence may be ſafely exerciſed at the election of its members? and again, how far the preſent regulations reſpecting polls deſerve praiſe or animadverſion? with other queſtions of a ſimilar import, are certainly of great moment; but they have no neceſſary connection with that which the author

thor has ſtated above, nor does he, in fact, propoſe to meddle with them any farther than as they may be involved in a general examination of thoſe ſchemes of reform, which are ſo importunately urged at the preſent day. Let him not, therefore, be rafhly charged with ſtanding forward in ſupport of venality and corruption: or with ſo foul a deſign, as that of undermining all public virtue, and ſapping the foundations of our rights and liberties. His expreſs object is, to maintain the intereſts of true liberty; and being fully convinced, that they can never be, ultimately, promoted by ſuch diſhonourable means, he reprobates private bribery moſt decidedly and unequivocally, upon whatever occaſion it may be employed, and whatever form it may aſſume: whether it be concealed under the veil of a penſion, or be accompanied with every circumſtance of outward degradation, as he fears it is but too often practiſed at conteſted elections. But though he thinks that the penſion liſt ought to be appropriated exclaſively to the purpoſe of rewarding paſt ſervices, of encouraging riſing merit, or relieving preſent diſtreſs, and never employed as a ſource of additional influence, he yet entertains a very different opinion of that important privilege, which the conſtitution has placed in the hands of the King, of beſtowing offices and honours: he conceives it to have been veſted, expreſsly for the purpoſe of attaching the ſervants of government to the intereſts of the Executive Power, and giving it a greater degree of conſideration in the ſtate: and in this point of view, unleſs it be carried to too great an extent, the influence accruing from it to the Crown muſt appear perfectly legitimate and conſtitutional."

He apologizes for beginning his deduction from the firſt formation of ſociety, a point ſo remote from the main object of his inquiry: but he ſays—" That thoſe will hardly think it ſuperfluous to ſtate the primary objects of political aſſociation, who, like him, are convinced that the deluſion, which in the preſent day ſeems to faſcinate many of the moſt zealous votaries of political liberty, originates in miſconceptions reſpecting the very ſubſtance of that freedom for which they contend. In a word, the means by which political liberty is ſecured, ſeem to be confounded by them with that liberty itſelf; and a participation in the direction of public affairs, exerciſed either immediately by the ſubject, or mediately by his repreſentative, is, it ſhould ſeem, included by them in the very notion of freedom, and conſidered as one of its eſſential ingredients. As this extravagant opinion affords ample ſcope for the wideſt and moſt indefinite ſpeculation on the ſubject of government; ſo is it calculated only to produce, in the minds of the people, a ſpirit of licentiouſneſs, and to ſap the very foundations of civil obedience. For the very firſt concluſion that the ſubject is naturally led to draw from it, is obviouſly this—that he is no farther free, than as he has an active ſhare in the government of his country; and of courſe, that every law which is paſſed without his conſent, is to him an act of tyranny. Thus will democracy and liberty appear to him ſynonimous terms; and Britiſh freedom be regarded by him only as a more tolerable degree of ſlavery."

Political liberty reſts, he ſays, " *Firſt*, on the conſtitution of the government to which the ſociety is ſubject; and, *ſecondly*, on the municipal laws and cuſtoms actually eſtabliſhed. How immediately and eſſentially it is influenced by the laſt mentioned cauſe, it can hardly be neceſſary to illuſtrate. Society has obviouſly, in different ſoils and climates, a vaſt variety of forms and aſpects; in one country, we ſee it formed upon a moſt equal and liberal ſyſtem of reciprocal accommodation, while in another, it exhibits only a monſtrous picture of vaſſalage and tyranny; and hence the legal proviſions, whether eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, or enacted by the legiſlature, to which the ſubject muſt look up for the protection of his perſon and property, are, under one government, either partial or inſufficient; while, under another, they are copious and effectual, and extend an equal ſhare of protection to all ranks and conditions.—But again, however favourable the eſtabliſhed laws may be to liberty, if the ſubject have not the power, as well as the right, to do whatever they allow, or be at all conſtrained on any occaſion to do what they forbid, he is ſtill ſo far inſecure; and this explains how much political liberty depends upon the nature of the government to which the ſociety is ſubject."

The Hiſtory of France, from the Acceſſion of Henry the III. to the Death of Louis the XIV. Preceded by a View of the Civil, Military, and Political State of Europe, between the Middle and the Cloſe of the Sixteenth Century. By Nathaniel William Wraxall. 3 Vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards. *Cadell & Davies.*

WE ſhall give the character of the celebrated

lebrated Henry the IV. of France, as a ſpecimen of this maſterly work.

"The character of Henry IV. ſtands little in need of elucidation, and leſs of panegyric. Whether we conſider him as the conqueror of France, or whether we contemplate him in the more amiable light of the legiſlator and benefactor of his people, he equally excites our admiration. All the great qualities, which during many years of adverſity, were exhibited by the King of Navarre, acquired new luſtre, and attained to full maturity, on the throne of France. It may be reaſonably doubted, whether, in any age of the world, a prince has appeared among men, who united in himſelf more ſublime endowments of every kind. We muſt neceſſarily regret, but we cannot deny, that they were obſcured by material faults and weakneſſes. His licentious amours ſubverted his private felicity, produced public calamity, and were equally contrary to decency, morality, and religion. Nor was his paſſion for play leſs violent, though its effects, as confined to himſelf, were leſs injurious. We may ſee in Sully, and in Baſſompierre, how much the rage of gaming, encouraged by his example, pervaded the capital and the court. His deſire of amaſſing treaſures, though it did not originate in avarice, yet induced him to encourage his miniſters, particularly Sully, in exacting from his ſubjects contributions beyond their ſtrength. The inſtitution of the "Paulette," which was a tax on the vacancy, or reſignation of all legal employments, excited general murmurs, and was productive of the moſt ſcandalous venality in the department of the law.

"It excites aſtoniſhment to reflect, that in the ſpace of only nine years, from the peace with Savoy to his death, he was able to extinguiſh almoſt all the domeſtic and foreign incumbrances of the crown, which were immenſe; and to lay up in the Baſtile above a million ſterling. So large a ſum in ſpecie, could not have been taken out of the national circulation, without great injury to commercial tranſactions. He was accuſed, probably with reaſon, of yielding from his facility, to importunity, the rewards which ought only to have been extended to merit, talents, and virtue. Like all princes who have been extricated by the efforts of a party, from a ſtate of adverſity and depreſſion, the imputation of ingratitude was laid to his charge. It was ſaid that he forgot, and neglected his ancient adherents, in order to enrich and elevate his enemies. But it muſt be remembered, that he was compelled to purchaſe the ſubmiſſion of the heads of the League; and we may doubt whether either his courage, his clemency, or his abjuration of the reformed religion, would have extinguiſhed that powerful faction, without the aid of money. Thoſe who ſeverely ſcrutinized his actions, aſſerted, that he winked and connived at acts of injuſtice in the tribunals of law; where the judges found complete impunity, provided that in return, they manifeſted a blind and implicit obedience to his edicts. There is, nevertheleſs, at leaſt, as much malignity as truth, in the accuſation.

"If from his defects, we turn our eyes to his virtues, we muſt love and venerate his memory. His very name is almoſt become proverbial, to expreſs the union of all that is elevated, amiable, and good in human nature. Such was his diſdain of injuries, that it reached to heroiſm. The Duke of Mayenne became his friend; and the young Duke of Guiſe profeſſed, and felt for him, the warmeſt degree of affectionate devotion. We know, that he expreſſly ordered Vitry to receive into the company of body guards, the ſoldier who had wounded him with a ball, at the combat of Aumale. Henry pointed him out to Marſhal D'Eſtrées, as the man mounted guard at the door of his coach. In the ſingle inſtance of Biron, he remained inexorable; but it ought not to be forgotten, that Biron was at once guilty and obdurate. Henry neither put him to death from perſonal reſentment, nor from mere conſiderations of ſtate policy. The laſt neceſſity alone induced him to refuſe pardon to a man, who aſpired to independence; and whoſe projects were levelled at the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Bourbon, as well as at the ſafety of the monarchy of France itſelf. Nothing can more ſtrongly atteſt the fact, nor prove the repugnance with which he abandoned Biron to the ſword of the law, than his anſwer to the noblemen who ſued for the forgiveneſs of that criminal. (See De Thou, vol. xiv. p. 70, 71.)

"His affection towards the inferior claſſes of his ſubjects, and in particular towards the peaſants, whom he cherished and protected, as the moſt neceſſary, but the moſt oppreſſed and injured deſcription of his people, drew upon him the benedictions of the age in which he lived, and endears him to poſterity. He was neither ignorant, nor did he affect to be ſo, that he merited univerſal eſteem. The ſenti-

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ment involuntarily burſt from him on various occaſions. Only a few hours before he was aſſaſſinated, upon the morning of that day, as if by a ſecret warning of his deſtiny, he ſaid to the Duke of Guiſe, and to Baſſompierre; "You do not know me now; but I ſhall die one of theſe days; and when you have loſt me, you will know my worth, and the difference between me and other men." "The Kings, my predeceſſors," ſaid he on another occaſion, addreſſing himſelf to the deputies of the clergy, "have given you ſplendid words; for, I, with my grey jacket, will give you effects. I am all grey without; but, all gold within."

"Educated in the field, and accuſtomed to fatigue, he delighted little in purſuits of literature; but he was neither unacquainted with polite letters, nor deficient in extending a liberal protection to men of genius. Du Perron, Matthieu, Scaliger, Caſaubon, Spondy, and a number of other eminent writers, received penſions from the treaſury, or were raiſed by Henry to eminent honours and dignities. The love of glory, and the deſire of honourable fame, as diſtinct from, and as oppoſed to that paſſion which we commonly denominate ambition, was the predominant feature of his character. Louis IX. was perpetually and ſyſtematically occupied, during his long reign, in acts of wanton and unjuſt rapacity, in order to extend the frontiers of his dominions. Henry, on the contrary, propoſed to become the arbiter of Europe, by his magnanimous moderation. We ſee, in the Memoirs of Sully, that he did not reſerve a foot of land to augment France, from the conqueſts to be made by that vaſt confederacy, which he was on the point of putting into action when aſſaſſinated. Artois and French Flanders were to have been diſtributed in fiefs to various individuals. Alſace and the county of Burgundy were deſtined for the Switzers. Rouſſillon and Cerdagne were left to Spain. All theſe provinces were gained by Richelieu, or by Louis XIV. It is true that he projected to acquire Lorrain, and the Duchy of Savoy; but the former was in virtue of the marriage of the Dauphin to a princeſs of Lorrain: the latter was only contingent, and in the event of Charles Emanuel remaining peaceable poſſeſſor of the Milaneſe.

"If we would behold the portrait of Henry drawn by himſelf, we may ſee it in one of his letters to the fame miniſter, Sully. It cannot be peruſed without emotions of pleaſure. "Whenever," writes he, "the occaſion ſhall preſent itſelf for executing thoſe glorious deſigns, which you well know that I have long projected, you ſhall find that I will rather quit my miſtreſſes, hounds, gaming, buildings, banquets, and every other recreation, than let paſs the opportunity of acquiring honour; the principal ſources of which, after my duty to God, my wife, my children, my ſervants, and my people, whom I love as my children, are to attain the reputation of a prince tenacious of his faith and word, and to perform actions, at the end of my days, which ſhall immortalize and crown them with glory and honour." It is nevertheleſs an uncontroverted, though a melancholy fact, that he was neither known nor beloved during his life, as he deſerved. The intimate acquaintance which his contemporaries had with his infirmities and defects; together with the implacable animoſity of the inveterate adherents of Spain and of the "League," traduced his character, and aggravated all his faults. But time, the teſt of truth, has fully unveiled him to mankind; and after the lapſe of near two centuries, poſterity has juſtly aſſigned him one of the higheſt places among thoſe whom Providence, in its bounty, ſometimes raiſes up for the felicity and ornament of the human race."

Our author's deſcription of the police of Paris, about the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, is alſo ſtriking.

"The police of Paris was exceedingly defective, during the whole period which we are reviewing. It is, nevertheleſs, clear, that precautions were adopted, and a regular arrangement made upon the inhabitants, before 1609, for the purpoſe of cleaning and paving the ſtreets. But no meaſures of energy or efficacy were purſued to render the city ſalubrious, to clear it of vagabonds and beggars, or even to ſecure perſonal ſafety. Robberies, murders, and aſſaſſinations, were ſo frequent, and committed with ſuch impunity, that L'Etoile ſays, in 1605, "they could not have been perpetrated more openly in a foreſt." The "Pont Neuf," for many years during the time of its conſtruction, was the ſcene of nightly depredation and crimes. It was common for paſſengers to be plundered, ſtripped, and precipitated into the river. Ruffians, at noon-day, frequently entered houſes, and extorted money, with the dagger in their hand. In the ſingle month of January 1606, above twenty dead bodies were found in the

ſtreets, having on them marks of recent violence: and in ſome, the poinard ſtill remaining plunged. The utmoſt ſeverity of puniſhment impoſed no reſtraint upon theſe enormities. In the hoſpitals of the the metropolis, the ſick and diſeaſed appear to have been heaped together, without order or number, and to have periſhed from want of common care. Between the firſt day of January 1596, and the tenth of the enſuing month, four hundred and ſixteen perſons expired in the "Hotel Dieu," the largeſt hoſpital of Paris; the greater part of hunger and abſolute neceſſity. In the following month of April, more than ſix hundred died in the ſame receptacle of miſery and diſeaſe. Even thoſe patients who were diſcharged, were frequently turned looſe upon the town, with the plague or other infectious diſtempers on them, which they communicated to their fellow-citizens. Two hundred at once were thus diſmiſſed in Auguſt 1596.

"Neither great wiſdom nor humanity ſeem to have been manifeſted, in the proviſion made for ſubſiſting the poor, who were uſually very numerous. In May 1595, they flocked in ſuch multitudes to Paris, on account of the ſcarcity and high price of grain, as to alarm the magiſtrates, who aſſembled repeatedly, to concert proper meaſures for alleviating their neceſſities. By the public regiſters it was ſhewn, that in fifteen days, above fourteen thouſand beggars had entered the capital. A conſiderable rate or tax was levied for their maintenance, on the citizens; but theyreturned in ſuch crowds, ſome months afterwards, that they were at length ordered, by ſound of trumpet, to quit Paris without delay. The motive for this harſh decree, was the apprehenſion of their introducing and ſpreading peſtilential diſtempers. We find in 1606, that the Iriſh vagabonds and beggars, who were very numerous, became ſo troubleſome, as to give riſe to a ſtill more ſevere meaſure. They were all ſeized, put into boats on the Seine, guarded by archers, and tranſported to Rouen, there to be ſhipped for their own country. L'Etoile ſays, that they were far more expert in the profeſſion of begging, than their companions, the French; and highly renowned for taking away from families, the reproach of ſterility. The troops of the city of Paris, compoſed of citizens, formed a body of about ſix thouſand infantry, independent of the archers, croſs-bowmen, and horſe, who were under the immediate direction of the municipal magiſtrates."

An Anſwer to Mr Paine's Age of Reaſon. By Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S. With a Preface by Theophilus Lindſey, A. M. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

"THE following (ſays Dr P.) is a truly curious, and I believe a quite original argument of Mr Paine's on this ſubject. "It is," ſays he, p. 13. "a contradiction in terms and ideas, to call any thing a *revelation*, that comes to us at ſecond hand, either verbally or in writing. Revelation is neceſſarily limited to the firſt communication. After this it is only an account of ſomething which that perſon ſays was a revelation made to *him*, and though he may himſelf be obliged to believe it, it cannot be incumbent on *me* to believe it in the ſame manner; for it was not a revelation made to me, and I have only his word for it, that it was made to *him*."

"On this principle, it is not incumbent on Mr Paine to believe what any perſon may tell him, and he may give credit to nothing but what he ſees himſelf, in which caſe his faith will be reduced to a very ſmall compaſs indeed. His pretence to *a contradiction in terms* is a mere quibble. We do not ſay, that the revelation made immediately to Moſes, or to Chriſt, is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, a revelation to *us*. But if we ſee ſufficient reaſon to believe, that the revelation was made to *them*, we are, properly ſpeaking, believers in revelation; and if the revelation, whatever it be, relate to the whole human race, as to the perſon to whom it was immediately made, all mankind, Mr Paine himſelf included, will find themſelves under an equal obligation to reſpect it."

As infidelity was gaining ground in America, and the "Age of Reaſon" had found many readers and admirers, previouſly to his arrival among the citizens of the United States, it may be deemed a happy circumſtance, that a man of Dr Prieſtley's importance, and fame in the republic of letters, ſhould come among them, to diſplay the arguments for revealed religion, and to counteract the labours of a popular Deiſtical writer.

Topographical Remarks relating to the South Weſtern Parts of Hampſhire. To which is added, a Deſcriptive Poem. By the Rev. Richard Warner, of Fawley, near Southampton. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. *Blamire.*

THE town of Lymington was ſaved from being plundered by the French, by the addreſs of a woman. The ſtory is thus related:

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"A party of these marauders had landed on a scheme of depredation: but the leader of it being extremely hungry, determined to satiate his appetite before he completed the purpose of his visit. The tutelary genius of the place directed him to the habitation of a Madam Dore, a person of some consequence, who at that instant was seated at a plentiful table. The abrupt entrance of a foreign visitor, discovered to her, in a moment, the danger which threatened the town and its inhabitants.—There was no time for deliberation. An intuitive quickness of thought, and an uncommon degree of fortitude, pointed out to her, immediately, the proper line of behaviour. She received the Frenchman, and his boisterous retinue, with the greatest affability; produced all the delicacies of her house; and enlivened the repast, with many sprightly remarks, and the most unrestrained pleasantry. The commander, who possessed, I presume, a large share of national gallantry, was so fascinated by the winning manners, and profuse bounty of this generous hostess; that he sacrificed his interest to his gratitude, and left the town without perpetrating the least act of devastation, or exaction."

Specimens of Hindoo Literature: consisting of Translations from the Tamoul Language, of some Hindoo Works of Morality and Imagination, with Explanatory Notes: To which are prefixed, Introductory Remarks on the Mythology, Literature, &c. of the Hindoos. By N. E. Kindersley, Esq; of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service on their Madras Establishment. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. *Wingrave.*

WE are now gradually approaching towards a complete acquaintance with the sciences and mythology of India. Persons of eminence and talents are exerting, throughout that vast region, their best abilities, to procure genuine information on a subject, till of late years, involved in the most profound obscurity.

Mr Kindersley confirms the accounts given of the Hindoo mythology; indeed the mythology all over India, however varying in minuter points, rests on the same basis. "It may," he observes, "be divided into five distinct parts, forming one complete scheme of religious faith: viz. their belief in,

"I. The one Supreme first Cause of all things; called by them Paraubahrah-Vuhtoo *.

"II. The three divine powers of creation, preservation, and destruction, residing in three distinct intelligences, named Bruma, Veeshnoo, and Shivven; who are supposed to be not only three persons, but also in an intimate degree consolidated into one compound being: they are accordingly indiscriminately termed Moomoortigoel †, or the three gods; and also Treemoortee, or the triple god. The respective wives and descendants of these (who as such, also receive divine honours) may be ranged under this second head.

"III. A race of dæmons, who are invoked, not for positive good, but solely for protection from evil, and are termed Daivaudegoel. With them we shall class those evil spirits, against whose malevolence this protection is sought.

"IV. A very different order of intelligences, which bear a near resemblance to the genii of the Arabians, and, in some respects, to the demi-gods of the Roman mythology; as among them are supposed to exist their ancient heroes and saints. These are termed Daviergoel.

"V. Nine principal celestial luminaries; in whose influences on human events they have great faith, and which are called Nova Gregum.

"The great first cause of all, Paraubahrah-Vuhtoo, has no temples or religious rites whatever; nor is he ever publicly and directly worshipped in his spiritual immaterial capacity; and I apprehend, he is very rarely the object of private devotion. The Treemoortee are by some of the more intelligent and more learned, (though by no means by the bulk of the Hindoos) worshipped, not only as one, but as the Supreme Being himself. They are now, however, more generally adored separately; and, as well as their wives and offspring, universally, through the medium of external images. The dæmons are no otherwise objects of invocation, than merely for the negative benefit of protecting from evil spirits, over whom they preside. As for the fourth and fifth classes, they are not honoured either with temples, or regular rites of worship."

We hope we oblige our readers by transcribing a few extracts from a Moral and Didactic Poem, called "Teeroa-Vaulaver Kuddul, or the Ocean of Wisdom," of great antiquity, (Mr K. states

* In the northern parts of India, the great first Cause is, I understand, called Brahme.

† The termination *goel* serves to express the *plural* number.

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it to be 1400 years old,) and replete with inſtruction.

On the worſhip of the Supreme Being.

"As in all languages the letter A is at the head of the alphabet; ſo is the all-wiſe God at the head of all the worlds.

"Though one ſhould be intimately acquainted with the whole circle of ſciences, and maſter of the reſpective principles on which the moſt abſtruſe of them are founded; yet, if this knowledge be unaccompanied by the humble worſhip of the omniſcient God, it ſhall prove altogether vain and unprofitable.

"Thoſe who, with devout hearts, draw near to the adorable feet of the Supreme Being, whoſe ſeat is on flowers *, ſhall aſcend to that ſtate, which is above all the worlds, and there enjoy incorruptible happineſs.

"The praiſe or cenſure of this world, ſhall not affect thoſe who worſhip, and ſincerely ſeek the glory of the true God.

"Thoſe who uniformly mortify the five ſenſes of ſight, hearing, taſte, ſmell, and feeling, ſhall for ever enjoy bliſs unperiſhable.

"Thoſe only who, in prayer, humbly approach the feet of that Supreme Being, to whom nothing is equal, ſhall eſcape the ordinary cares and troubles of the mind: and only thoſe who ſerve that Being, whoſe benevolence is boundleſs as the ocean, ſhall paſs over and quit the ſea of mortal exiſtence †."

On Charity.

"True charity implies a heart free from impurity; without this, all pretenſions to that virtue are a mere exterior, a maſk.

"It is eſſential to real benevolence, not to envy the poſſeſſions of others; to deſpiſe the low purſuits which ſo much engage little and debaſed minds; and finally, not to ſuffer the purſuits of gain to affect the heart, the temper, or the tongue.

"Do not fondly ſay to yourſelf, I am now young; when I advance more in years, I will then practiſe benevolence; and why? becauſe life is uncertain; and at all events, it paſſeth away like water poured into a broken veſſel; therefore exerciſe charity and ſelf-denial at the preſent moment, and at the hour of death your prayers ſhall be anſwered.

"That the advantages of charity are infinite, it is not neceſſary to prove by laboured deductions from the vaſes and ſhaſtries: for behold yonder palanqueen: —what occaſions one man to ride on it at his eaſe, and the reſt to groan under its weight? certainly it is, becauſe, in their preceding ſtate of exiſtence, the former was beneficent; the latter were deficient in charity."

On Domeſtic Life.

"The ſimple head of a family, who walks through life in the paths of innocence and benevolence, is really a ſuperior character to the abſtracted ſaneeſſe; or the moſt rigid *Sanee-aſſee* *.

"A family life is, upon the whole, more meritorious than a ſequeſtered ſolitude; at the ſame time thoſe who, embracing the latter, give no room for reproach or ſcandal, are to be highly venerated. In ſhort, the good farmer of a family, though a mere mortal, is a fit companion for the Dhivers †. It is incumbent on a profeſſed hermit, utterly to renounce his paſſions and worldly purſuits; but where a domeſtic character refrains only from the abuſe of theſe, he ſhall be found duly prepared for the worlds of bliſs."

On Parents and Children.

"A good child is to be conſidered a treaſure; firſt, as being the immediate reward of the father's good deeds; and next, becauſe the parent's fame and happineſs, both in this life and the next, will be improved by the virtue of his offspring.

"Sweeter to the parent than the ſea of

"* Being ſeated on flowers, implies, I imagine, a ſtate of complacency and beatitude." (The ſacred flowers of the Lotos, on which all the eaſtern deities recline, are in this paſſage doubtleſs meant.)

"† The Hindoos believe not only in a future, but alſo in a prior ſtate of exiſtence; and the particulars of this doctrine ſeem to be nearly as follows; viz.

"That man is born into this world ſeven times as man: That according to his conduct in each ſtate of exiſtence, is his birth, fortune, &c. in the ſucceeding one: That when good men are entirely purified from all imperfection, they no longer are detained in the ſea of mortal exiſtence, but are tranſferred to different degrees of bleſs: and, finally, abſorbed into the infinite ocean of eternal life, God:—while bad ſouls are ſent to do further penance on earth, in the bodies of jackalls, crows, pigs, &c. &c. or ſometimes of dæmons."

* A Sanee-aſſee is a recluſe of very high order.

† Such conceſſions from the pen of a Hindoo prieſt, made 1400 years ago, will have ſome credit with thoſe who know at how low a rate moral duties have been eſtimated in Europe within theſe 200 or 300 years; or indeed, in ſome parts, even now.

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milk, is the ſimple congee *, which has perhaps been ſoiled by the little hands of his child.

"No external ſenſation is ſo grateful to the body, as the touch of the ſoft cheeks of one's own child.—No ſound ſo delightful to the mother's ear, as the voice of her infant.

"He who is a ſtranger to the feelings of a parent, may take delight in the melliſluous notes of a flute, or in the more ſonorous viol; but, to the parent's ear, theſe are leſs harmonious than the ſimple muſic of an infant's prattle."

On Hoſpitality.

"As the ſenſitive plant ſhrinks from the lightſt touch; ſo does an unkind look cauſe the countenance of the dependent gueſt to fall.

"It may be added, that the mere ſmelling of the ſenſitive plant, will not, if it be untouched, occaſion it to ſhrink; but a look, without a word, will ſuffice fatally to cloſe up, as it were, the comfort of a dependent."

On Ingratitude.

"Never forget, never deſert him whoſe friendſhip has extended itſelf to you in the days of calamity. Remember it, if poſſible, through all your ſeven ſtages of human exiſtence.

"To forget a benefit received is ſcandalous in the extreme; but inſtantly to caſt away the recollection of the injuries you may have experienced, is truly great.

"If he that has rendered you a voluntary diſintereſted ſervice, ſhould afterwards do you even a mortal injury; think of his former kindneſs, till you conſider as ſuch, even his evil dealings towards you †.

"He who fruſtates the intended effects of great charities, commits an atrocious ſin, which however there are means of atoning; but ingratitude is a crime which can never be done away.

"To cut off the teats ‡ of a cow; to occaſion a pregnant woman to miſcarry; to injure a Bramin; are ſins of the moſt aggravated nature: but more atrocious than thoſe, is ingratitude."

* The water in which rice is boiled; which, with the addition of a kapſicum, forms a very common beverage.

† This hyperbolic ſtyle, (which is apt to ſtartle the correct ear of Europeans), ſeems to pervade all Eaſtern writings; eſpecially the more ancient: and to have been perfectly underſtood by the readers of that day. We obſerve it particularly in ſome parts of our Saviour's exquiſite ſermon on the mount.

‡ The cow is held ſacred by all Hindoos.

Throughout this tract, it is remarkable how generally the notion of a pre-exiſtent ſtate is diffuſed. It is deeply connected with that prevailing idea in the religious code of Hindoſtan, that the period of terreſtrial ſojourning is a ſtate of diſcipline and probation, preparatory to a better, and has an immediate relation to paſt ſcenes of joy or ſorrow, of virtue or vice, extending upwards through the vaſt chain of being to its firſt link, and ſtretching forwards to æras of which the immenſe diſtance mocks the curious glance of the contemplative mind. On this doctrine, the tranſmigration of ſouls was doubtleſs founded, and it is intimately connected with the Chriſtian doctrine of the fall of man from a ſtate of original rectitude and happineſs. His weakneſſes, his wants, his imperfect attainments, ſpeak him a degraded creature: religion declares the fact; and oriental traditions, deſcending from the primitive race, apparently corroborate it.

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POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE LOVER'S COMPLAINT.

THE tears I ſhed muſt ever fall,
I mourn not for an abſent ſwain;
For thought may paſt delights recall,
And parted lovers meet again.

I weep not for the ſilent dead,
Their toils are paſt, their ſorrows o'er;
And thoſe they lov'd, their ſteps ſhall tread,
And death ſhall join to part no more.

Though boundleſs oceans roll'd between,
If certain that his heart is near,
A conſcious tranſport glads each ſcene,
Soft is the ſigh, and ſweet the tear:

Even when by Death's cold hand remov'd,
We mourn the tenant of the tomb;
To think that ev'n in death he lov'd,
Can gild the horrors of the gloom.

But bitter, bitter, are the tears
Of her who ſlighted love bewails;
No hope her dreary proſpect chears,
No pleaſing melancholy hails.

Hers are the pangs of wounded pride,
Of blaſted hope, of wither'd joy;
The prop ſhe lean'd on pierc'd her ſide;
The flame ſhe fed burns to deſtroy.

Even conſcious virtue cannot cure
The pangs to every feeling due:
Ungen'rous youth! thy boaſt how poor—
To ſteal a heart, and break it too.

In vain does memory renew
The hours once ting'd in tranſport's dye;
The ſad reverſe ſoon darts to view,
And turns the thought to agony.

No cold approach, no alter'd mien,
Juſt what could make ſuſpicion ſtart;
No pauſe the dire extremes between—
He made me bleſt—and broke my heart!

From hope, the wretched's anchor, torn,
Neglected, and neglecting all,
Friendleſs, forſaken, and forlorn,
The tears I ſhed muſt ever fall!

C.

HAIR POWDER.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

PLEAS'D with thy fav'rite folly, mark old Time,
Wide grinning at the beau beyond his prime;
And many a maid beyond life's blooming day,
Whoſe curls his wonted malice turn'd to grey.

Lo, the poor girl whom carrot colour ſhocks,
Pines pennyleſs, and bluſhes for her locks;
Refus'd to fly to powder's friendly aid,
She bids them ſeek in caps the ſecret ſhade;
No ringlets now around her neck to wave,
Phillis muſt hide the redd'ning flame, or ſhave!
At *thee* ſhe flings her curſes, Pitt, and cries;
At *thee* ſhe darts the light'ning of her eyes;
And thinks that love ne'er warmed him who could vex,
With wanton ſtrokes of *cruelty* the ſex.

On Sunday's trim, to give his head an air,
Poor Lubbin ſhook the dredge-box o'er his hair;
Hodge dipp'd his caxton 'mid the ſack of flour,
But now they execrate the arm of pow'r:
Lubbin no longer dares the dredge-box ſhake,
Nor Hodge to ſhove his caxton in the ſack.

See groups of Hair-dreſſers all idle ſtand,
A melancholy, mute, and mournful band;
And barbers eke, who lift the crape-clad pole,
And round and round their eyes of horror roll.
Deſponding, pale, like Hoſier's ghoſts ſo white,
Who told their ſorrows 'mid the moony light.
But ſee! each hopeleſs wight with fury foams,
His curling-iron breaks, and ſnaps his combs;
Ah! doom'd to ſhut their mouths, as well as ſhops,
For dead is cuſtom, 'mid the world of CROPS.

In fancy now I mark the frequent race;
I ſee th' informer polls of powder chaſe!
On this, on that, a footman, maid of mop,
Fierce as the tiger from his ambuſh, pop!
Now in his cruel clutches, ſharp and ſtrong,
To Bow-ſtreet drag his powder'd prey along:
And now I ſee the mob in mercy's cauſe,
Redeem the victim from his ſavage paws;
And now the tyrant to a horſe-pond draw,
To quench the red-hot thunderbolt of law.
Amidſt our villages, in fancy's eye,
I ſee reformers chaſe, and culprits fly—
Rude pikes ſo hungry, putting to the rout,
Voracious darting, a poor hoſt of trout.

AZID,

OR THE SONG OF THE CAPTIVE NEGRO.

BY THE SAME.

POOR Mora eye be wet wid tear,
And heart like lead ſink down wid wo;
She ſeem her mournful friends to hear,
And ſee der eye like fountain flow.
No more ſhe give me ſong ſo gay,
But ſigh, "Adieu, dear Domahay."

No more for deck her head and hair,
Me look in ſtream, bright gold to find;
Nor ſeek de field for flow'r ſo fair,
Wid garland Mora hair to bind.
"Far off de ſtream!" I weeping ſay,
"Far off de fields of Domahay."

But why do Azid live a ſlave,
And ſee a ſlave his Mora dear?
Come, let we ſeek at once de grave—
No chain, no tyrant den we fear.
Ah, me! I hear a ſpirit ſay,
"Come, Azid, come to Domahay."

Den gold I find for thee once more,
For thee to fields for flow'r depart;
To pleaſe de idol I adore,
And give wid gold and flow'r my heart.
Den let we die and haſte away,
And live in groves of Domahay.

EPILOGUE,

TO THE TAMER TAMED.

Spoken at the laſt Theatrical Entertainment at Brandenburgh Houſe,

BY THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH.

Written by
MILES PETER ANDREWS, ESQ.

TO tame the ſavage rangers of the wood,
Let them have ſtore of ſtripes, and little food;
Lions and tygers are, by this expedient,
Taught to jump over ſticks, and growl obedient.
Wives, take the hint, employ this forceſt plan
To tame that ſtrange, eccentric rover—Man!—
On beauty, tenderneſs, place no reliance;
Oppoſe their wiſh, and ſtarve them to compliance.
Blows we muſt wave, leſt ſtronger hands aſſail us,
But tongues are ours, theſe weapons never fail us;
The *faſhioned Sir*, who thinks his mate for life
Is highly honour'd to be call'd his *Wife*,
Yawns thro' the morning in his elbow chair,
Sips his ſouchong, and ſcarcely knows ſhe's there;
At night, return'd from pleaſure's ceaſeleſs toil,
His anxious wife receives him with a ſmile;
A ſmile, alas! from eyes long uſed to weep;
He ſtares, and yawns again, then falls aſleep!
Had ſhe, with proper ſpirit, deign'd to look,
And took a leſſon from MARIA's book;
Had ſhe, the inſtant haughty ſpouſe was gone,
Order'd the coach, and drove through half the town,
Shone at the Op'ra, grac'd the Pharo table,
Loſt all ſhe had, and more if ſhe was able;
Then, at ſun riſing, thunder'd at her door,
Th' aſtoniſh'd huſband would have yawn'd no more!
Men are ſtrange animals, we muſt confeſs,
The more regards we ſhew, we find the leſs;
Mawkiſh attention ſeldom gain our end;
Sport *qui vive* a little, and they'll mend.
Some men there are, whoſe gentle minds impart
The glad effuſions of a feeling heart;
To all around the glow of comfort give,
And, bleſt themſelves, for others bleſſings live;
Eaſe with politeneſs, mirth with reaſon blend,
Endear the huſband, and inſure the friend;
What tho' the heirs of fortune and of birth,
Their private virtues ſtamp their proudeſt worth.
If ſuch, ye wedded fair, your envied lot,
Oh! let MARIA's book be quite forgot,
Adopt a different plan, pay love for love,
And ſtrive to equal, what you moſt approve!

TEA TABLE CONVERSATION.

WELL, ſuppoſe the friends met, and tea-equipage ſet,
And juſt entered into agreeable chat
'Bout faſhions and colours of ribbands, new gown,
Lawns, muſlins, and cambrics, and friends out of town;
And next who at opera or balls bore the bell,
Whoſe cloaths hung like ſacks—and whoſe quite genteel;
Now Kitty's new hat; dear Ma'am, what a ſweet air,
Cries Eliza, it fits with——I vow and declare
I'll have juſt ſuch another—pray where was it bought?
At Fiſher and Wells, replies Kitty.—I thought
Says Eliza, 'twas their make—'tis ſo much the *ton*—
Well, I'll give them an order to ſend me one ſoon.
This buſ'neſs diſpoſed of, two cups more they ſip:
Says Kitty, you've heard what a ſad ugly ſlip
Miſs Roach had, in coming down ſtairs t'other night:
Her face is ſo cut, that I'm told ſhe's a fright;
Beat out two of her teeth, broke her noſe; and, what's worſe,
That ſweet fellow, Thomſon, will ſlight her of courſe;
As that beauty, you know, which firſt caught his attention,
Is ruin'd for ever, deem'd loſt paſt redemption.
Though pity is due, cried Eliza—'tis true—
'To her cruel misfortune—yet ſhe always drew,
While preſent, the eyes of the men; ſo 'twas vain
To expect either bow, ſigh, or look for to gain.
Now the ſweet ſun of beauty, alas! is gone down,
They'll to us turn their homage, which we'll pay with a frown,
For their breach of allegiance—of duty and manners,
High crimes, miſdemeanours, deſerting our banners.
Methinks I now ſee them—what ſerious grimaces
The culprits put on, while they beg our good graces!
Our favour to gain, with joy they'd embrace
E'en death; but much rather, another new face.

Tea being now finiſh'd, and ſmall talk exhauſted,
They roſe, call'd the carriage; and home Kitty haſted.

DAMON,

A PASTORAL BALLAD,

TO THE MEMORY OF MR P. O.*

SON OF THE REV. DR JOHN OGILVIE.

——Witneſs, as I mourn,
Could wit or ſong elude his deſtined urn?
Tho' living virtue *ſtill its haunt endears,*
Yet buried worth *ſhall juſtify my tears!*
HANNAH MORE.

THE ſweeteſt ſwain young Damon was,
The pride of all his kin;
None blither e'er a whiſtle tun'd,
Or ſo the heart could win.

Near by the banks of rural Dee
The gentle youth was born;
And twenty opening Springs had ſeen
The youth thoſe banks adorn.

The riſing hope the ſhepherds all
With beniſons† purſued;
For never was a kinder ſoul,
Or with more worth endowed.

And well their beniſons might they
Give him where'er he went;
For many a cordial lift, I ween,
To them had Damon lent.

For, yet tho' green and few his years,
In wiſdom he was old;
And many an hoary-headed ſwain
Admir'd the tales he told.

In precepts too of letter'd lore
So well his youth was train'd,
The deepeſt clerk in all the land
Would ſcarce with him contend.

And ſoftly on his oaten pipe
He play'd ſo ſweet and ſhrill,
Scarce Edwin‡ on the banks of Dee
Could boaſt an higher ſkill.

Nor was an herb, or eke a flower ‖,
In garden, hill, or dale,
But he with niceſt art could cull,
And all their virtues tell.

Full many a cheek has Damon dried,
And gladden'd many an heart,
And many a bleſſing on his name
Approves his healing art:

For doubly ſtill he with ſucceſs
In all he did was crown'd;
His kind condolence ſooth'd the ſoul,
His med'cine cur'd the wound.

For never heart in others' grief
A truer part could bear;
And want, where wealth could not beſtow,
Still had from him a tear.

Yet much his pity wiſh'd to give,
Tho' ſcanty was his ſtore;—
Alas! where Nature gave the heart,
That Fate ſhould give no more!

Riches to ſuit his generous wiſh
He left the vale to gain;
Eager the bleſſing to diffuſe
O'er all his native plain.

Swift ſail'd the bark, and far away
The young adventurer bare,
From the flowery banks of Dee,
And many weeping there.

And ſoon *Domingo*'s port he gain'd;—
Alas! unkindly ſhore!
Woe's me! the bonny *Hill of Fair*
Shall hear his pipe no more!

Oh! where were then the cooling gales
That blow on Scotia's hills?
Where every healing herb and flower
That grow beſide her rills?

Oh! where was every pious prayer
That ſped him on his way;
How, Virtue's guardian Angel's! thus
Could ye your truſt betray?

Could nought ſo good a father's wiſh,
A mother's tears prevent;
Nor all the ardent vows to Heav'n
By Love and Friendſhip ſent?

Cold in a foreign grave, alas!
The lovely youth is laid!
Peaceful beneath the graſſy turf
He reſts his lowly head!

Yet, tho' affection drop a tear—
For what can Nature leſs?—
" Let reſignation every vain
" Rebellious ſigh repreſs."

Then ceaſe, ye parents, ceaſe to mourn;
Why, ye ſad ſiſters! weep?
He is not dead;—he only lays
Him down awhile to ſleep.

Ye ſimple ſhepherds, ſigh no more;
Your kindeſt, blitheſt ſwain,
Tho' he'll to you no more return,
To cheer the 'cuſtom'd plain;

Oh well is he! Rejoice and ſing,
And bleſs the hour has given
So gentle and ſo bright a new
Inhabitant to Heaven.

If love of him you wiſh to ſhew,
Like him aſpire to be;
So in ſome happier land at laſt
Your friend ye yet may ſee.

When the Great Shepherd ſounds his call,
And all the dead ariſe,
Then, crown'd with glory, ye ſhall hail
Your Damon in the ſkies.

* He died in September 1794 of the yellow fever, at Port-au-Prince, ſoon after his arrival in St Domingo.

† Bleſſings. *Spenſer.*

‡ Dr Beattie. See his " Minſtrell."

‖ He was bred to the ſtudy of medicine.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 2. Blutel, on miſſion in the ports of the weſt, informed the Convention, in a letter from Rochefort, that in obedience to the decree of baniſhment paſſed againſt Billaud, Collot, and Barrere, the two former had been conveyed on board a ſhip, which ſet ſail immediately for South America.

Fermond—"The courier, whom the committees ſent to order them to be carried before the tribunal of the Lower Charente, arrived the day after their departure."

Anguis—"Barrere, however, did not accompany Billaud and Collet; he is detained at the Ile of Oleron."

Bourſault—"This, I believe, is the firſt time that Barrere never took the advantage of the wind."

5. The preſident announced that the extraordinary ambaſſadors of the republic of the United Provinces demanded to be admitted.

Orders were inſtantly given for their admiſſion. When they had ſeated themſelves on the chairs aſſigned for them, Sieyes read from the tribune the inſtrument of the ratification of the States General.

One of the ambaſſadors then delivered an eloquent ſpeech, in which he expreſſed the gratitude of the Batavian people to the French republic, for having delivered them from their oppreſſors. He ſpoke of the alliance about to unite theſe two ſovereign nations, as the happy preſage of the admiration of Europe, whoſe inhabitants would behold renewed, in the effects of this alliance, the enchanting picture of the golden age.

The preſident, in his anſwers, declared the extreme joy of the French nation, in having cemented the bonds of fraternity with a free people. He ſwore an eternal peace with the Batavians, in the name of the French republic; and invited the ambaſſadors to tranſmit the oath to their conſtituents.

The two ambaſſadors received the fraternal embrace amidſt the loudeſt plaudits.

The ſpeech and anſwer of the preſident were ordered to be printed, and tranſlated into all languages, and the Batavian ſtandard to be ſuſpended from the roof of the hall.

Douclet communicated a letter from the maritime agent of Marſeilles, which announced, that the republican troops had entered Toulon; that the inſurgents had laid down their arms; and that every thing had been reſtored to wonted order. The repreſentatives of the people are on their way there, in order to take the ſteps neceſſary, completely to eſtabliſh tranquillity, and enforce reſpect to the law. The workmen, the ſoldiers, the ſailors, have all returned to their duty.

6. The Convention paſſed a number of decrees, relative to the reſtitution of the effects of thoſe capitally condemned, and confiſcation of the property of emigrants. The ſpirit of theſe decrees, twenty two in number, differs but little from the ſeverity of thoſe formerly paſſed.

The Convention alſo heard long details from the repreſentatives of the people at Toulon, giving information of their ſucceſs, in quelling the inſurrection, with the vigorous meaſures they were purſuing to detect and puniſh the ringleaders. The Convention were informed, that a proper ſpirit pervaded the fleet, and that the workmen in the arſenals had returned to their duty.

7. Boiſſy d'Anglas—"Your commiſſion of eleven does not loſe a moment in modeling the new conſtitution. Within the ſpace of the firſt week of the enſuing month, it engages to preſent to you the complete reſult of its labours. This work will impoſe ſilence on the royaliſts and anarchiſts." Applauſes.

9. Seveſtre, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, announced the death of the Son of Louis XVI. in the following words:—"For ſome time the ſon of Capet had been troubled by a ſwelling of the right knee, and another of his wriſt. The celebrated Deſſault was appointed to viſit and attend him: his talents and his probity convinced us, that none of the attentions due to humanity would be ſpared. Deſſault died on the 4th of June; and your committee appointed as his ſucceſſor, Citizen Felletan, a very diſtinguiſhed officer of health: Citizen Demanger, firſt phyſician of the hoſpital of health, was added to the former. Faithful to the principles of humanity, your committee neglected nothing to bring about the reeſtabliſhment of the health of the ſick youth. The diſeaſe however manifeſted alarming ſymptoms. At eleven o'clock, yeſterday morning, the bulletin, delivered to us, announced great and immediate danger;

danger; and this morning, at a quarter after two, we were appriſed of the news of young Capet's death. I propoſe to you to decree, that the *proces verbeaux*, in which it is entered, may be depoſited in the national Archives."—Decreed. The above report was ordered to be inſerted in the bulletin.

"Luxembourg is in the poſſeſſion of the republic.—(Loud Applauſes)—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the republicans will be in poſſeſſion of Fort St Charles. In a few days, (ſays the repreſentative with the army,) I ſhall ſend you the flags of the garriſon, which conſiſts of 12,000 men, and alſo a ſtatement of the ammunition and guns found in the place. Conformably to the capitulation ſigned with Marſhal Bender, the governor, the garriſon will march out on the 22d (June 10,) with the honours of war. The inhabitants of Luxembourg will enjoy the free exerciſe of their religious worſhip, conforming themſelves nevertheleſs to the laws of the republic. It will be governed as are the other conquered places. The French emigrants it contains will be delivered into our hands."

12. A multitude of addreſſes from the communes, diſtricts, and departments, expreſſing the moſt marked indignation againſt the principal inſtigators of the late revolt at Paris. The Convention was invited on all ſides to haſten the moment when France, freed from the revolutionary government, and the ruins with which it was covered, might enjoy a ſage and reaſonable liberty, with laws truly capable of protecting liberty and property.

28. Aubert Dubayet, commander in chief of the army of the coaſts of Cherbourg, to the committee of public ſafety, dated 8th Meſſidor, (June 26):—"I have gone through the diſtricts infected by the Chouans, more eſpecially thoſe of Chateau Gontier, Laferte, and Laval, with the olive branch in one hand, for the inhabitants of the country, and the bayonet in the other, to reply to thoſe who ſeek to lead them aſtray. The communications are re-eſtabliſhed between Alencon, Mans, Ardeche, and Angers. The Brigands are appalled; and we are very buſy in diſarming thoſe who have chouanniſed. Several aſſemblages of the rebels have been diſperſed; and ſix traitors, well provided with aſſignats and trinkets, were left in the field of battle after one of the actions. Three of the chiefs have been made priſoners. They plunder and aſſaſſinate; but we ſhall ſoon exterminate them. My addreſs to the inhabitants is this—The Chouans wiſh to give you a maſter; and I, in the name of the Convention, wiſh to beſtow on you liberty and happineſs. DUBAYET."

29. Thibault, after ſhewing the utility of the meaſure, propoſed to open a national tontine, in the manner of a life-rent, calculated upon 800 premiums, or loans, diſtributed into 16 claſſes, of five years each, to the number of 75 years at farthеſt. He afterwards preſented another plan, tending to open a loan of a milliard, or one thouſand millions, at three per cent. Theſe plans were ordered to be printed, and diſcuſſed three days after the diſtribution of them.

30. Treilhard, in the name of the committees of public and general ſafety—"Repreſentatives of the people, the virtues, the firmneſs, the perſeverance, the triumphs of the French people, the treaties of peace, the hopes of the men of property, the opinions of men of letters, all at length ſanction the republic.—It would be as abſurd, as it would be criminal to doubt it.—The moment is therefore arrived to direct your opinion to the family of Capet. The moſt odious and the blackeſt treaſons delivered into the hands of one of the powers coaleſced againſt us, four repreſentatives of the people, and a miniſter of the republic; that ſame power dared to arreſt, on a neutral territory, other citizens, inveſted with the ſacred character of ambaſſadors of the republic. To that power, which was the friend and the ally of the Bourbons, we propoſe to ſurrender the family of the Bourbons—you will thus, by an act of juſtice, put an end to the moſt dreadful violation of the right of perſons. The following is the declaration which your committees have directed me to preſent to you:—The National Convention declares, that as ſoon as the repreſentatives of the people, the miniſters and ambaſſadors of the republic, and the perſons compoſing their ſuite, detained by the government of Auſtria, ſhall be ſet at liberty, and ſhall be upon the limits of the French territory, the daughter of Louis Capet ſhall be ſent to the ſame government, and all the individuals of that family ſhall be permitted to retire from the territories of the republic. The National Convention alſo directs their committee of public ſafety to take all the neceſſary ſteps for the execution of the preſent decree." The declaration propoſed by the con-

committees was unanimouſly adopted amidſt the loudeſt plaudits.

July 1. Doulcet, from the committee of public ſafety, made a report on the engagement with the Engliſh fleet. "The French fleet," ſaid he, "left Breſt on the 23d Prairial to relieve the diviſion of Admiral de Wenz. On the 5th Meſſidor, they were attacked by the Engliſh fleet, ſuperior in point of number. The combat began with the Alexander, which had been much damaged by the ſtorm, and was at that time in tow of a frigate. The Alexander took fire on the firſt broadſide, and was obliged to throw herſelf into the power of the Engliſh, in order to ſave her crew. The Tigre was ſurrounded by ſeveral veſſels, and after a vigorous, but uſeleſs, reſiſtance blew up. The Neſtor remained ſingle againſt a formidable fleet; ſhe was cowardly abandoned by our other ſhips, which might have ſuccoured her, and even have repaired the loſs of the Tigre and Alexander; but they took flight, and the Neſtor was taken; the remainder of the fleet returned to Breſt. Such are the details we are able to give you; we expect more ample details, which we ſhall immediately communicate to you."

4. The order of the day was called for on all ſides, and decreed.

Daunou, reporter of the commiſſion of eleven—"You have referred to your commiſſion a motion, tending to add a declaration of the duties of a citizen to the declaration of the rights of man.—The commiſſion has conſidered that the declaration of duties is comprehended in that of the rights, that they are co-relative, and that the conſtitutional and civil laws develope ſufficiently the duties of the citizen. We have, nevertheleſs, thought it neceſſary to add an article, relative to the duties which have been too much miſconceived, and too long trodden under foot. We have alſo judged it neceſſary to propoſe to you a few amendments, which I ſhall read when the diſcuſſion ſhall take place on each article.—It has not been our aim to make a new declaration of rights, but to deprive the former of what it contains of royaliſm, and the latter of what it contains of anarchy, to compoſe an *enſemble* as perfect as poſſible. A declaration of rights ſhould be the rallying point of republicans, not an arſenal for the ſeditious."

Conſiderable debates took place on a motion made, for adjourning the declaration of rights, and for proceeding to the diſcuſſion of the conſtitution. The Convention, however agreed, that there ſhould be a declaration of rights—when Daunou read over the firſt articles in the declaration of rights. The diſcuſſion continued for ſome time on the framing of theſe articles; the reaſon of man's entering into ſociety; and the extent of the rights he preſerves in ſociety. From the debates, which were carried to a great height, we ſhall ſelect ſome of the moſt important articles which were adopted by the Convention.

The firſt article ſtates, "That the aim of ſociety is the common good." This article was combated by Lanjuinais, as being framed in too vague a manner, and being liable to give riſe to the moſt arbitrary determinations. "Under the pretext, he obſerved, of the common good, the moſt palpable injuſtices have been committed. During two thouſand years, he continued, there have been two thouſand different opinions on what happineſs is.—Can we expect to obtain a better definition to-day? No. We ought, therefor, to ſuppreſs this article."

After much argument on both ſides, the Convention concluded by rejecting, by the previous queſtion, all the propoſed alterations, and ſimply adopting the terms uſed by the commiſſion of eleven, in the 1ſt and 2d articles of the declaration of rights.

The definition of liberty—that it conſiſts in doing whatever is not injurious to others, was adopted.

The commiſſion of eleven propoſed to ſuppreſs Article IV. and to ſubſtitute in its place—"No man can be hindered from ſaying, writing, printing, and publiſhing his ſentiments; liable, however, to the reſponſibility defined by the law." This brought forward a long debate on the liberty of the preſs. Boiſſy d'Anglas and others, propoſed unlimited liberty. Lanjuinais and others inſiſted, that undefined liberty of the preſs had been the ſource of all their diſorders, and that ſome reſtraint ſhould be impoſed. It was moved to refer this queſtion to a new examination of the commiſſion of eleven upon next day. We think it unneceſſary to follow out this long and deſultory debate upon the Conſtitution; it will be deemed ſufficient, we hope, that we inſert the outlines of it when adopted.

5. The following letter was read from Tallien and Blad, ſent on the miſſion to the Coaſt of Breſt.

Alencon, 14th Meſſidor, July 3.

"We arrived here this morning; we invited

invited Gen. Aubert Dubayet to repair hither. We conferred together on the ſtate of the army which he commands, and on that of the circumjacent departments. The account which he gave us is very ſatisfactory. He announced to us, that the Chouans had been beaten at Laval, at Mayence, at Dourfront, and particularly at Chetaument; and that Coquereau, one of the moſt formidable of their Chiefs in that country, had been killed, as well as his aide de camp, by the brave Francois, a ſoldier of the 13th regiment of horſe chaſſeurs. We think that he merits to be raiſed to the rank of officer.

"The death of Coquereau has ſpread conſternation among the Chouans. We hope that the departments of la Sarthe, la Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, will quickly be freed from the Chouans who infeſt it. Conſiderable reinforcements have been ſent to Gen. Hoche, charged with the defence of the coaſt. There prevails between the two Generals a perfect harmony. They have the ſame deſire to exterminate the enemy. If the perfidious Engliſh, and the ferocious Emigrants, dare to ſet a foot on our coaſts, and ſeek to bring there fire and ſword, we can aſſure them that they will find numerous battalions ready to make them bite the duſt, and to prove to them, that the French people know how to defend their own territory, as well as to conquer that of the enemy.

TALLIEN AND BLAD."

A letter was next read from Chiappe, repreſentative with the army of Italy, dated *Head Quarters at Finhaill, 8th Meſſidor.*

"We informed you yeſterday of the victories of the 2d, 4th, and 6th; at preſent we are enabled to communicate to you an account of that of the 7th. Our army yeſterday morning had been attacked by 30,000 of the enemy; they had a ſucceſs, which coſt them dear. The engagement laſted ſeven hours, after which our troops repulſed the enemy to a great diſtance, and killed 2000 of them; they took three important poſts. Our loſs was but inconſiderable; we had 70 men killed or wounded. All the reports which we receive, announce that our troops are in the beſt poſition poſſible. The beginning of the month Prairial has coſt the enemy 4000 men. The Auſtrians threaten us with a new attack, but we are prepared to receive them in the ſame manner."

A letter was alſo read from General Kellerman, which contained nearly the ſame account; it added, that 300 of the Auſtrians were made priſoners, and between 500 and 600 firelocks taken from them. The General ended his letter thus—"I know the enemy are preparing to attack us afreſh: they have received great reinforcements; but we are ready for them, and I prepare for them a decent reception."—Applauded.

8. Fermonte, from the committee of public ſafety.—"I am come to communicate to you the news which we have received from the Weſtern departments, which have been ſullied by the enemies of the republic. Ten thouſand emigrants, men, women, and children, made a deſcent at Belleiſle. They ſummoned the Commandant to ſurrender to Louis XVII. but he replied, that he acknowledged only the Republic and the Convention, and that he ſhould anſwer ſuch a ſummons only by cannon.—(Loud applauſes.) This news arrived from L'Orient; and, from the meaſures we have taken, you may reſt aſſured, that no harm will reſult from the attempts of this horde of emigrants, among whom there are many prieſts and perſons that have been miſled, and many ſailors made priſoners, and ill treated at London, and forced to enliſt. Theſe will ſpeedily return to the boſom of their country and to their duty. In ſpite of the efforts of the Engliſh, we learn, that an American, laden with 100 tons of rice and corn, got ſafe into Belleiſle-road, and that the place is well provided with proviſions. The inhabitants are determined to uſe the moſt vigorous reſiſtance: even the women have become ſoldiers." (Loud applauſe, and inſertion in the bulletin.)

Boiſſy d'Anglas, from the committee of public ſafety, read the King of Pruſſia's ratification of the treaty ſigned at Baſle on the 28th Floreal. The ratification was ordered to be depoſited in the national archives: "I avail myſelf," ſaid Boiſſy, "of this occaſion for announcing to you that the enemies of French liberty, who are alſo the enemies of Batavian liberty, have circulated through the medium of the German Gazettes ſome pretended ſecret articles, which ſtate that the French republic mean to abandon the Dutch, and that the King of Pruſſia is to occupy Holland. Theſe articles, which have been copied from the German into the Paris Gazettes, are evidently calculated to alarm the Dutch. Every perſon, however, muſt ſee the cloven foot, and no one will be the dupe of theſe articles."

11. Doulcet, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, read the following letter from General Hoche, dated from Landevan,

Landevan, the 16th of Meſſidor, (July 4.) "The moment is arrived in which the rebels ſhall be annihilated. Already have the republicans made them thrice feel the valour of their arms. We are encamped three leagues diſtance from them. All the troops are aſſembled, and in the moment in which the committee receive the preſent letter, the country will probably be revenged. LAZARE HOCHE."

12. Gouly preſented from the committees of marine and the colonies, a report upon the works at the Port of Cherbourg. "If the neceſſity," he ſaid, "of having a port in the Channel, was felt after the unfortunate battle of La Hogue, it ought to be equally felt now that we have concluded an offenſive and defenſive alliance with Holland. The ſhips of that republic, which may fail to our coaſt, have no port to run into until they come to Breſt; whilſt England has great numbers."—The Convention decreed, that Cherbourg ſhould be one of the principal ports of the republic: that the committee of public ſafety ſhall uſe the neceſſary means for accelerating the raiſing of the jetty, and for carrying it, with the greateſt ſpeed, to the higheſt poſſible point of perfection. The ſums neceſſary to this work ſhall be put at the diſpoſition of the commiſſion of public works.

13. The National Convention, on the report of its committees of public ſafety and general ſecurity, decreed as follows: All foreigners born in the territories with which the French republic is at war, and who have entered France ſince the 1ſt of January 1792, are enjoined to depart from thence. The following may continue in France: Foreigners born in the countries with which the republic is at war, who came into France before the 1ſt of January 1792, provided they have a known dwelling, or are guaranteed by four citizens, houſekeepers, and diſtinguiſhed by their patriotiſm and their probity. To each foreigner there ſhall be delivered a paper containing his deſcription, with theſe words on the top—"*Hoſpitality! Security!*"—The word "*Fraternity*" ſhall be added for the foreigners born in the countries with which the republic is at peace.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Our plan would not admit of a report of the tedious and lengthened debate which took place upon the different articles of the New French Conſtitution, preſented by Boiſſy d'Anglas, in the name of the Committee of Eleven.—It is worth obſerving, however, that *Equality* was treated as a mere chimera, an abſurd and impracticable ſcheme; individual property is ſtated as abſolutely eſſential to the being of ſociety, and they who poſſeſs property are conſidered as the moſt proper and fitteſt to hold places of truſt and power.

The ſpeech of Boiſſy d'Anglas upon this intereſting occaſion contains no ſmall portion of good ſenſe; and the cenſure of ſome of the leading principles of the impracticable conſtitution of 1793, ſeems to imply a return of reaſon, which may, perhaps, as is hinted in his Majeſty's ſpeech, ultimately lead to the tranquillity of Europe, and its future ſecurity againſt the poiſon of thoſe principles which threatened the diſſolution of all civilized nations.

The following are the principal diſpoſitions of the Conſtitution:

I. The French Republic is one and indiviſible.

II. The univerſality of the French citizens is the ſovereign.

III. The Republic is divided into departments, and the departments into cantons and communes.

IV. Every man born or reſident in France, inſcribed on the regiſter of his canton, and who pays any contribution whatever, is a French citizen.

V. The Frenchman who has made one or ſeveral campaigns, in the war of liberty, ſhall enjoy the rights of a citizen without the former conditions.

VI. Foreigners become Frenchmen after having reſided ſeven years in France, if they pay direct contributions, if they poſſeſs landed property, and if they are married with a French woman.

VII. The French citizens alone ſhall have a right to vote in the primary aſſemblies.

VIII. In the ninth year of the republic, a gradation ſhall take place in the public offices.

IX. A citizen will not be appointed to elevated offices, if he has not ſerved in inferior ones.

X. In the ſame year, perſons who cannot read, write, and have not learnt a mechanical profeſſion, ſhall not enjoy the right of citizens.

XI. The legiſlative power is to be divided into two ſections, one called the council of five hundred, and the other the council of the ancients; the former to be compoſed of 500 members, and the latter of 250. The former to propoſe laws, and the latter to ſanction them.

XII.

XII. The qualities required to belong to the council of the ancients are—to be married, or a widower, to have reſided fourteen years in France, to poſſeſs ſome property, and to be forty years of age.

XIII. Half of the members of both ſections ſhall go out every two years, and others be elected in their ſtead; the members who go out may be elected once more after an interval of two years.

XIV. All elections ſhall be made immediately by the primary aſſemblies.

XV. The council of five hundred, and that of the ancients, ſhall reſide in the ſame commune during their functions.

XVI. The qualities required for a member of the five hundred are—to be a French citizen, to be thirty years of age, to poſſeſs for twelve months a landed property, and to have reſided ten years previouſly in France.

XVII. Any citizen convicted of having ſold his vote in the primary aſſemblies, ſhall be puniſhed with impriſonment for twenty years in fetters.

XVIII. None of the ſections of the legiſlative body ſhall have the power of delegating any of the executive functions to any one of their members, nor aſſume any themſelves.

XIX. The council of the five hundred ſhall deliberate upon the time during which a plan of a decree ſhall be diſcuſſed. There are, however, laws of urgency to be eſtabliſhed in certain caſes.

XX. The council of the ancients ſhall not deliberate upon plans of decrees which have not been diſcuſſed with the neceſſary formalities by the council of five hundred.

XXI. Formalities will alſo be reſolved upon, for the deliberation of the council of five hundred.

XXII. The executive council ſhall not be empowered to ſeal or publiſh any thing which has not been deliberated in one of the two ſections, in the forms eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution.

XXIII. The council of the ancients may adopt or reject in a maſs the propoſitions of the council of five hundred.

XXIV. The legiſlative body ſhall have a guard, drawn from each department, conſiſting of 2200 men. The legiſlative body is not to aſſiſt in any of the public ceremonies, nor is it to ſend any deputation to any ſuch ceremony. There is no diſtinction between the legiſlative body, and any other public function.

Le Sage (of Eure and Loire) read articles reſpecting the organization of the executive powers, of which the following are the ſubſtance:

I. The executive power ſhall be entruſted with a directory of five members, to be appointed by the legiſlative body.

II. A member of the directory muſt be forty years of age. The members of the legiſlative body cannot be appointed to the directory, before two years have expired after their going out of the legiſlative body.

III. Theſe directors ſhall remain five years in their places: every year one is to go out. This appointment ſhall be made by the council of the ancients, from a liſt of candidates preſented by that of five hundred.

IV. The members of the directory cannot be brought before any court of juſtice or tribunal, except by order from the legiſlative body: they ſhall have a guard attached to them, conſiſting of 120 infantry and 120 cavalry.

V. The laws ſhall be addreſſed by the legiſlative body to the preſident of the directory, who is reſponſible for their execution.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

June 8. Citizen Verninac, the French envoy, had his firſt audience with the Grand Vizir. On this occaſion, the Turkiſh fleet formed in a line, with all the French ſhips of war in this port, and the tri-coloured flag was hoiſted by the Turkiſh Admiral. M. Verninac received the honour of having a company of Janiſſaries offered him as a guard, and a conſiderable daily allowance of 250 piaſtres, both of which he politely refuſed. All the French, reſident in Conſtantinople, accompanied the envoy to the audience, wearing the uniform of the French republic. M. Verninac has alſo had ſeveral conferences with the Reis Effendi.

The army of the Emperor, under the command of General Clairfait, on the Rhine, hath hitherto ſucceſsfully prevented any attempts of the French to paſs that river, and penetrate into the German States. It appears to be reſpectably appointed, and the loſſes of the laſt campaign repaired by the additions which it hath received. The ſecurity of that frontier, however, is more likely to be guarded, by orders which General Pichegru received from the Convention, to detach 40,000 troops from his army, to march againſt the royaliſts in Brittany. From the movements of the troops in

Holland, many of whom have taken the ſame route, it would appear, that the Convention conſider the reſiſtance about to be oppoſed to their decrees from that quarter to be not a little formidable.

The Auſtrians ſtate, and the account is in part acknowledged in the French Convention, that they have obtained very conſiderable ſucceſs over the French armies in Italy. The Genoeſe complain loudly of the violation of their territory, which hath been made the ſeat of war. Their fortreſs of Savona, threatened and inſulted by both armies, in turn repelled their near approach; and, an agreement was at length entered into, that neither army ſhould approach nearer to that fortreſs, than within a mile and an half.

The intelligence from the Auſtrian armies is of a warlike tenor. Their generals, ſeeing the preparations of the French for paſſing the Rhine, have demoliſhed, in ſeveral places, the villages and dwellings; in the place of which they are raiſing batteries and redoubts, with all poſſible diligence. All the detachments in the rear are ordered to join immediately the army on the banks of the river. No means are neglected to ſave the interior of Germany from the invaſion with which it is menaced by the French armies.

A civic fete was celebrated at Bruſſels, on the 8th of July, in commemoration of the entry of the republican troops. All the civil and military authorities attended the temple of Reaſon, where ſeveral ſuitable diſcourſes were pronounced. In the afternoon, 30 ton of beer was given to the ſoldiery, and 25,000 livres diſtributed to poor by the repreſentatives.

July 24. At Ratiſbon, the Protocol was opened for nominating a deputation to make peace for the Empire.—Magdebourg propoſed a deputation of eight States. His Pruſſian Majeſty in this caſe willingly relinquiſhes his undoubted right of deputation, and declares, that in effecting a peace, for which his mediation has been deſired, his principal object ſhall be, preſerving the conſtitution and integrity of the Empire inviolate, as much as poſſibly depends upon him; and that it is his moſt earneſt wiſh to meet his Imperial Majeſty, as head of the Empire, in the readieſt manner, and to the beſt of his power, to contribute in every thing, for the moſt perfect underſtanding with his Imperial Majeſty, for promoting the negotiations of peace. Near twenty more votes were given for a deputation to eſtabliſh peace.

The proviſional repreſentatives of Holland are conſiderably alarmed with apprehenſions of a counter-revolution, and the recall of the Orange party, ſupported by the influence of England, and alſo of Pruſſia. They feel indignant, that the latter ſtate hath not acknowledged the Batavian republic, ſince its union with that of France, nor will admit at that Court the ambaſſador of the republic. They have ſent deputies to the States General, to inſtruct their miniſters at Paris, "That the ſaid miniſters do carneſtly demand of the French government, to notify to the Court of Berlin, the treaty of amity and alliance concluded between this and the French republic; that the ſaid court may actually acknowledge the independence of the Batavian republic, and admit a miniſter appointed by this commonwealth."

The diſaffection is reported to be very great to the new ſyſtem in Holland; and, throughout the Belgic Provinces, the return of allegiance, and of affection to the Houſe of Orange, is ſaid to be very general, and that a counter-revolution will not be difficult to be brought about; except their requiſitions, the French ſeem to have gained nothing by their conqueſts, and ſubſequent union with that country. Their fleet is ſtill in a diſmantled and dormant ſtate, nor is it probable, that the Dutch navy will ſoon be in a condition to augment the marine of France.

The Dutch ſoldiers, diſſatisfied with the new organization of their armies, have deſerted in conſiderable numbers, and were forming into a corps, on the frontiers of Holland, to be taken into the pay of Great Britain. Beſides many, in that country, are averſe to the meaſures purſued by their new allies; and that a conſiderable party adhere to the intereſts of the Houſe of Orange, may well be believed, but not, probably, to the extent that is ſtated. Privateers are now fitting out in their harbours, with conſiderable activity, to cruize againſt the Britiſh; and before the ſeaſon cloſe, it appears, not improbable, that the Dutch flag, with the tri-coloured flag of France, will be diſplayed in the North Seas.

The people in Holland, entertaining doubts concerning the ſincerity of the Convention towards them, and of the ſecret articles of the Pruſſian treaty. Their ambaſſadors, Citizens Blaow and Meyer, miniſters plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic to the French republic, at Paris, received the following note from the committee of public ſafety:

"Citizens,

"Citizens, We have received your note, dated the 8th July. It ſhall always be with the ſame cordiality and loyalty, that we ſhall ſatisfy your confidence, and we now haſten to aſſure you of our continued attention to find out all the means poſſible to render uſeful the alliance that exiſts betwixt us. We are reſolved, with regard to the article of acknowledgement, which you have a right to demand of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, to charge our miniſter, who will depart for Berlin as ſoon as poſſible, to impart to that government the treaty of alliance that binds the two republics; that the ſame communication ſhall be made by all the other agents of the republic to all the neutral powers; and before the receipt of your note, we were employed in taking the neceſſary meaſures to cruſh the reports which our common enemies had ſpread, with regard to certain ſecret articles in our treaty with Pruſſia. It is the reſpect which we owe ourſelves, that impoſes upon us the obligation to ſtifle, in their birth, injurious ſuſpicions, and that malevolence ſhould be without the hope of confirming them; for we never think that we ſhall have need to aſſure you of the ſincerity of our engagements. We ſhould have already ſent a miniſter to Holland, if we had not beſtowed as much attention, as we have intereſt, in the choice of an agent, who, in every reſpect, ſhall merit as much of your confidence as ours. You ſhall always find us diſpoſed to give you, in the moſt friendly explanations, the means of aſſuring your conſtituents, as well as the whole nation, that we have no other deſire than to render permanent and durable the welfare of the two republics.

(Signed) CAMBACERES, preſident, AUBRI, J. B. LOFVET, DU LOIRET, TREILHARE, BOISSY."

The Britiſh army ſtill remains cantoned near the frontier of Holland; their ſubſequent movements are, probably, to be directed by the diſpoſitions that ſhall appear to prevail in that country.

From the Britiſh head-quarters, where he had been treated with the higheſt reſpect, Monſieur, brother to Louis XVIII. ſet off, July 21ſt, for La Vendee, to animate by his preſence the royal cauſe. The Prince of Conde hath held out high offers of rank and emolument, to all officers and privates, who ſhall join his army, from the French armies in Holland and on the Rhine.

The Britiſh forces on the continent, end of July, were ſtill in their head-quarters at Delmenhurſt; they knew not what part they might be deſtined to act, or where they might be ordered. They were then receiving reinforcements from England. On the 25th of that month, 34 tranſports, with Engliſh cavalry, were diſembarked at Bremerlee, drafted from the regiments in Great Britain.

In Spain, while the republicans boaſt of their troops having gained freſh laurels, under the walls of Pampeluna; the Madrid gazettes announce to that nation, the victories of their countrymen, over the troops of France, by the valour and good conduct of their General Urratia; but amidſt conſiderable ſlaughter, nothing deciſive has happened on either ſide.

The war in Spain, marked with varied ſucceſſes on both ſides, (the victory claimed by the Spaniards, in the battle of Pontos, 14th June, being perhaps, more than counterbalanced by the capture of Vitoria, by the French, in the end of that month,) is now terminated by peace, between the two nations, on terms which appear equitable, and ſuited to their reſpective ſituations. They are clear, definitive, and candid, and ſeem to be dictated in ſuch a manner, as to leave no room for future wrangling or debate.

In Italy, the Auſtrian General, De Vins, hath ſucceeded in ſtripping the French of ſeveral of their conqueſts. In the end of June, he drove them from ſome of their ſtrongeſt poſts, which they had eſtabliſhed in the Genoeſe territory. On the 28th of July, the French abandoned their ſtrong intrenchments near the fortreſs of Vado, and fell back upon Finale, leaving behind them 30 pieces of cannon, with their magazines of proviſions and forage. The Auſtrian General immediately puſhed forward, and eſtabliſhed himſelf there, cauſing the flag of his nation to be diſplayed in the fort, and privateers to be fitted out to harraſs the French trade, and cut off their ſupplies of proviſions by ſea. A part of the fleet, commanded by Admiral Hotham, co-operates with the Auſtrians in that quarter, to diſtreſs the common enemy.

From his camp near Belville, the celebrated Chief Charette, hath publiſhed a manifeſto, declaring his reaſons for again taking up arms againſt the Convention, whom he accuſes of the greateſt duplicity and perfidy of conduct; with the moſt wanton and ſhameful violation of ſolemn promiſes, and with the perpetration of deeds full of atrocity and horror, againſt a people who were rendered unſuſpicious,

from the ſtrong and renewed aſſurances, they received, of amity and friendſhip. He concludes with avowing his preſent reſolution, and that of the people with whom he acts. "We have," ſays he, "taken up arms again, and renewed the inviolable oath never to lay them down, until the heir apparent to the crown, ſhall be ſeated on the throne of his forefathers, and the Roman Catholic religion acknowledged and faithfully reſpected."

EXPEDITION AGAINST FRANCE.

The flattering reception which the emigrant army received from the Chouans *, and royaliſts, on their landing, with the capture of Fort Penthievre, and other partial ſucceſſes, excited very ſanguine hopes in the cauſe. The French General, Hoche, having received many ſupplies of troops, formed and entrenched camps at St Barbe, with the deſign of blocking up the emigrant army, in the narrow peninſula of Quiberon, and of thereby cutting off all communication with the interior of the country. On the night of the 15th of July, it was determined, by the emigrant Generals, to attack theſe entrenchments; for this purpoſe, Compte d'Hervilly marched with an army of 5000 men. He ſucceeded in carrying the firſt two camps, when a maſked battery opened upon him, with ſuch effect as to compel him to retreat with ſome loſs. General Vaubun, who had landed at ſome diſtance, with the deſign of co-operating, with 2000 men, was not able to advance in time, and was, therefore, obliged to re-embark. Sir J. B. Warren was of the moſt eſſential ſervice in covering the retreat, by the aſſiſtance of his gun-boats. This misfortune was the prelude to greater diſaſters, and by which the expedition at preſent ſeems to be completely defeated. The following is an account given by an officer, in the fleet of Sir J. B. Warren:—"General Hoche, had been receiving for ſeveral days, previouſly to the 21ſt, large reinforcements. Several of the privates of the emigrants had deſerted to him, and ſome republicans had come over to the emigrants for the purpoſe, as has ſince been proved, of deceiving us. You know, that part of the emigrant corps were formed out of the French priſoners in the different priſons in England. It was ſuppoſed, that theſe priſoners had changed their principles, and that they were as much devoted to the cauſe of royalty as they had been to the republic. The ſuppoſition proved to be ill-founded. On the night of the 21ſt, two corps roſe upon their officers and ſecured them. General Hoche immediately availed himſelf of this circumſtance. A detachment of republicans ſeized the poſt that had been occupied by the emigrants. The main part of General Hoche's army then advanced and attacked the reſt of the emigrants, who, taken in a manner by ſurpriſe, had not time to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions for reſiſtance or for retreat.—They fought, however, with infinite courage. M. de Sombreuil's detachment determined to die rather than ſurrender. The event, as might be expected, was wholly fatal to the emigrants. In the univerſal conſternation and confuſion, we know not accurately the particulars, but the emigrants, to the amount of between 6000 and 7000 men, were either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners."

We have ſome little ſatisfaction in ſtating, that neither of the principal commanders of the expedition of the 21ſt periſhed—what may be the after lot of the brave Sombreuil, time will aſcertain. M. d'Hervilly has arrived in England, and M. d'Puiſay is ſafe in the iſland of Houat.

The military commiſſion at Vannes ordered Sombreuil, the Biſhop of Dol, and fourteen other emigrants, to be ſhot, which was executed, 28th July.

WEST INDIES.

The dreadful ſpirit of maſſacre and of inſurrection hath been but too ſucceſsfully excited by Conventional agents, and the abettors of French principles among our colonies in ſome of the Weſt India iſlands. In Grenada, St Vincent's, and ſome of the other iſlands, ſome of the moſt eminent planters were put to death, and devaſtation carried throughout the colonies.

* They took this name from three ſons of a Blackſmith, of the name of *Chouan*, near Fougeres. They were at firſt no better than highway robbers: their numbers were increaſed by the ſyſtem of terror, which induced all perſons, declared to be ſuſpected by Robeſpierre's government, to fly for ſafety to the woods and join the Chouans: they were at laſt ſaid to amount to nearly 30,000 men, diſperſed in different bodies, through the woods of Brittany from the north to the ſouth, from Fougerès to Vannes; and they gave occupation to upwards of 80,000 republicans, who were endeavouring to encloſe them in that great extent, and ſtarve them into ſurrender. They ſubmitted to organization and diſcipline, and, dropping the trade of robbers, declared for the king, and put themſelves under the command of officers of reputation.

nies. The aid of the military, with the exertions of the reſpectable part of the inhabitants, promiſed the reſtoration of tranquillity and order. In Grenada, it ought not to be forgotten, that none of the African negroes joined in the ſcene of bloodſhed and pillage againſt their maſters; it was the people of colour which joined the French in the perpetration of theſe barbarities. At St Lucia, the Britiſh force experienced a ſevere defeat in an attack made by Brigadier-Gen. Stewart. For particulars, *vide Lond. Gaz.*

The Iſle of St Euſtatius ſurrendered to a French force from Gaudaloupe on the firſt ſummons. The conduct of many of the French reſiding at Kingſton, Jamaica, having excited ſtrong ſuſpicions of their intentions, a ſearch was made into their houſes, ſeveral weapons were found, guns, bayonets, and ſwords, with ammunition. Thoſe that were apprehended were bound over to give ſecurity for their good behaviour, and ſome people of colour were ordered into confinement.

The Brigands at St Domingo have met with a check from our force there, as appears from the following letter to Sir Adam Williamſon, Commander in Chief at Jamaica.

"Sir, *St Marc's, April* 18.

"I have the honour to inform you, that on the morning of the 14th inſtant we diſcovered that the brigands, during the preceding night, had formed two batteries on the mountains above our two forts (Belle-Air and Block-houſe) which completely commanded them, and on which they had placed an 18 pounder and a 24 pounder.—They began firing on the forts about ſix o'clock, A. M. and continued firing from time to time, with little intermiſſion, during the whole of the day, doing material damage to our works, which were entirely beat down by their ſhot. During the night they ceaſed firing: I therefore took the opportunity to cauſe the forts to be repaired, and embrazures formed with ſacks of earth; which was executed with no oppoſition from the brigands. Receiving information the next morning, from various channels, that the brigands were in great force againſt us, both as to cavalry and infantry, that they nearly ſurrounded the town, and had approached during the day as near as Fort Guyon, which they ſeemed to have an intention to attack, I judged it expedient to order in the detachment of Deſſource's volunteers, ſtationed on the heights of St Marc, as I could afford them no aſſiſtance in the event of their being attacked, and their ſervices being abſolutely neceſſary in town, in conſequence of the ſickneſs that prevailed in the garriſon. Fortunately, this detachment arrived the next morning, without loſing a man, and reinforced us with 200 men. On the morning of the 15th, the brigands began firing again from their batteries, which was returned with much ſucceſs from our forts; and fortunately one of their 18 pounders was diſmounted by a ſhot from Belle-Air. Obſerving that this circumſtance had diſconcerted them much, and that they had nearly deſerted the battery where it was placed, I determined to ſend a ſtrong party of Deſſource's corps, under cover of our forts, to deſtroy the diſmounted gun, and, if poſſible, gain poſſeſſion of the 24 pounder; which ſervice the gallantry of the officers and ſoldiers of the volunteers, under the command of Major Deſſource, performed to the admiration of the whole garriſon, who were witneſſes to the alacrity with which they executed the orders received. The cannoneers of the legion who are highly deſerving of your approbation, having worked the guns in the forts, and performed the duty aſſigned them with the moſt unremitting labour and attention, I have taken upon myſelf to promiſe Deſſource's corps a pair of colours for their good behaviour; which I have no doubt your excellency will approve. I have the honour to be, &c.

L. Bradshaw, Major 13th Regt."

The details received reſpecting the ſtate of affairs in that quarter about the middle and end of June, were not of a favourable nature. In Grenada the tumults had been ſuppreſſed, but ſerious apprehenſions were entertained for its ſafety, unleſs reinforcements arrived. From the Commander in Chief official accounts are received, that St Lucia was finally evacuated on the 19th of June; the Britiſh troops, not more than 1400, were greatly reduced by ſickneſs, 600 of whom were ill at the time of quitting the iſland, and many are ſaid to have deſerted. The enemy were 3000 ſtrong;—a great quantity of proviſions, ammunition, &c. was neceſſarily left behind. But perhaps the moſt unpleaſant intelligence relates to the capture of 13 or 14 of the London ſhips which left England with Admiral Mann in May, and parted convoy, in a gale of wind, off Finiſterre, (as we have before had occaſion to mention,) on board of which, beſides paſſengers, were 700 or 800 troops—they were

were carried into Gaudaloupe. At Dominica the army of the enemy, conſiſting of 600 men, under the command of Gen. Cartaux, who effected a landing on the 5th of June, were ſurrounded, and obliged to capitulate on the 17th of the ſame month. Tobago had not been attacked; and Barbadoes was deemed perfectly ſecure, having a well appointed militia of 10,000 men. The ſame may be ſaid of Antigua, which has a ſimilar guard of 2000 men. The militia of St Kitt's is 1500, and is moreover protected by a good naval force. At St Vincent's, the Caribbs and inſurgents have been defeated, with the loſs of 200 killed, and ſeveral taken priſoners.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, June 30.

Letters, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Caldwell:

Ocean Tranſport, St Pierre, Martinique, April 17.

SIR,

In my letter of the 15th of March, I informed you of the inſurrection at Grenada, and that orders were ſent to Barbadoes to make detachments from thence, immediately on the arrival of the convoy, which took place accordingly; and I am now extremely concerned to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, of our failure in our attempt, on the eighth inſtant, to diſlodge the enemy from an eminence on which they had taken poſt; for the particulars of which, I beg to refer you to the incloſed copies of letters from Captains Rogers and Watkins; and for the ſituation of the colony, to the former's ſubſequent letter by Col. Webſter.

Capt. Sawyer has taken a ſloop under St Lucia, with arms, ammunition, and proviſions, from Guadaloupe; and Capt. Watkins acquaints me, he has captured a privateer, and a ſchooner with arms and ammunition, under Spaniſh colours.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Quebec, Grenada, April 9.

SIR,

I was in great hopes, every day ſince the arrival of the two regiments, under Col. Campbell, to have announced to you the total ſubjugation of the French and rebels in this iſland; but ſuch vaſt quantities of rain have conſtantly been falling, until yeſterday morning, as to preclude the poſſibility to carry on military operations, in the mountainous part of this iſland. It having been judged abſolutely neceſſary to aſſault the enemies camp the firſt favourable moment; and willing to give every aſſiſtance in my power from the navy, to inſure, if poſſible, ſucceſs; Capt. Watkins, of the Reſource, became a willing volunteer on the occaſion. A corps of 150 men was ſelected by him from the Reſource, and volunteers from the tranſports, with whom Capt. Browell ſerved as a volunteer. Incloſed I ſend you Capt. Watkin's letter, to which I beg leave to refer you for the particulars of our misfortunes. I beg leave to aſſure you, no relaxation of exertions with the navy will take place. (Signed) J. ROGERS.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Ocean Tranſport, St Pierre, Martinique, April 19.

SIR,

With much ſatisfaction I incloſe you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Capt. Sawyer, giving an account of a ſucceſsful expedition at St Lucia; and hope, before the packet leaves St Kitt's, to ſend another account of that colony being reſtored to peace, which the General Sir John Vaughan and myſelf conceive will have a very good effect at St Vincent's and Grenada.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Blanche, Carenage, St Lucia, April 18.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you, that I have juſt arrived at this place (for the purpoſe of returning their boats to the tranſports,) from Vieux Fort, which town, and its vicinity, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, the enemy abandoned two days before, and which was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by Brigadier General Stewart and his Majeſty's troops. I forthwith got under weigh, from the place where we had diſembarked the troops, and came to an anchor off the town of Vieux Fort, where I found an empty French ſloop and ſchooner, and an American brig, partly loaded with produce.

My ſtay at Vieux Fort, after the capture of the place, was not ſufficient to enable me to tranſmit to you an account of the ſtores and ammunition found there; but I underſtand, that there was in the church, and other large buildings, a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and ſome produce. I have the pleaſure to inform you, that yeſterday, in my way here, I had the good fortune to capture a ſmall privateer, which, for the preſent, I uſe for a tender. I am now getting under

weigh

weigh to return to Vieux Fort, for the purpoſe of co-operating with the Brigadier General in his future plans; and I hope very ſhortly to be able to inform you, that Souffriere, which is the principal poſt of the enemy, is once more reduced to his Majeſty's authority, and that peace and tranquillity are again reſtored to this colony. (Signed) C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Ocean Tranſport, St Pierre, Martinique, April 15.

SIR,

In my letter of the 19th inſtant, incloſing a copy of a letter from Capt. Sawyer, relating a ſucceſsful expedition at St Lucia, I mentioned my hopes, that the next account would be, that the colony was reſtored to peace, &c. but have now the unpleaſing taſk to requeſt you will lay before my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the incloſed copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, received this morning, giving an account of our having failed in the expedition againſt Souffriere, and that General Stewart was returning to Vieux Fort. We have no other account than Captain Sawyer's letter, which was brought by Lieutenant Barret, who underſtood our loſs was about 200 killed and wounded. (Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Blanche, Choiſeul, St Lucia, April 23.

SIR,

It is with much concern I relate to you that the enemy, with a force infinitely ſuperior to any Brigadier General Stewart imagined they could collect, attacked the troops under his command yeſterday, on their march to Souffriere, and, after an engagement, which laſted ſeven hours, compelled them to retreat to this place. I am ſorry to obſerve our loſs has been very conſiderable.

We are now embarking the troops, with which the General propoſes to return to Vieux Fort, which place he thinks his preſent force equal to maintain.

As negroes could not be procured to drag the cannon, the General applied to me for men to aſſiſt the ſoldiers in that fatiguing duty. I accordingly ſent Lieut. Barrett on ſhore, with twenty ſeamen and ten marines, for that purpoſe. I feel it my duty to inform you, Sir, that the General expreſſes, in the higheſt terms, his approbation of Lieut. Barrett's conduct in this inſtance, as alſo that of the ſeamen and marines under his command.

(Signed) C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

[Gen. Vaughan's diſpatches, by the ſame conveyance, are ſo much alike, that it is thought unneceſſary to inſert them. He incloſes Brig. Gen. Stewart's return of the killed and wounded, in the late actions at St Lucia.]

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the ſeveral actions, of the troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Stewart, in the Iſland of St Lucia.

Total—1 Captain, 29 rank and file, killed; 4 Captains, 4 ſubalterns, 13 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 127 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file miſſing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded,

Killed—Captain Waugh, of the 68th regiment.

Wounded—Captains Malcolm, of the Royal Rangers, Nesbitt, 9th regt. Riddell and Whelan, 61ſt regt; Lieutenants Grant and Moore, 61ſt regt. and Marlot, 68th; Enſign Butler, 91ſt regt. and Mr Loireau, Aſſiſtant Engineer.

Horſe-Guards, Auguſt 1.

Diſpatches from General the Hon. Sir J. Vaughan, dated Martinico the 22d and 23d of June, of which the following are extracts, have been received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

It is with infinite concern I acquaint you, that Brigadier General Stewart was under the neceſſity of evacuating the Iſland of St Lucia on the 9th inſt.

The natural ſtrength of Morne Fortune had encouraged me to hope, that I ſhould be able to maintain that poſt until the arrival of a reinforcement; but by the capture of Pigeon iſland, when leaſt expected, and the ſubſequent loſs of the Vigie on the 17th inſtant, on which alone depended our uninterrupted communication with the Carenage, the evacuation was judged abſolutely unavoidable. It accordingly took place on the evening of the 18th, and was happily effected undiſcovered by the enemy.

We are indebted to the great aſſiduity and uncommon exertions of Capt. Barret, of his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, that the garriſon was brought off with the loſs of only a few ſick, who were unavoidably left behind.

I have the honour to forward you by this opportunity ſome letters and papers, which will give you a full account of the ſucceſs that has ſo hapily attended his Majeſty's arms in the iſland of Dominique.

The whole body of the enemy, amounting to 400, having conſented to become priſoners of war, has relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the fate of that iſland.

Ex-

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Edward Madden, to Gen. Sir J. Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 22.

I have the pleafure to inform your Excellency, that Capt. Bathe having made a moft judicious difpofition of his detachment, fo as nearly to furround the enemy in both their encampments, on the 17th inft. the firft encampment fent in a flag, requefting liberty to lay down their arms, which Capt. Bathe aflented to. The conditions have not been as yet reported to me. Capt. Bathe on the 19th inft. fent a flag to the fecond encampment, offering the fame terms that had been granted to the firft, which they immediately fubmitted to. I have now twenty-five officers prifoners here, two they call generals, and two hundred and forty-nine rank and file. I am informed that Capt. Bathe, who is ftill in camp, has feventy-nine more with him. There are a number of them difperfed in two and three in the woods, which the Englifh negroes are in purfuit of, and are hourly bringing fome in. I am fending out fmall parties of militia (who have behaved uncommonly well) to the different parifhes, in order to root them out entirely, and hope very foon to have to report to your Excellency that there is not a brigand in the ifland.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Madden to Gen. Sir J. Vaughan, June 27.

I have the pleafure to inform your Excellency, that the invafion of and the rebellion in this ifland is now entirely fettled, every Frenchman that landed being either killed or taken prifoners, and the inhabitants of the rebellious parifhes fent prifoners to Rofeau, there to be difpofed of by the governor.

The enemy made a third and fourth expedi ion againft this part of the ifland, but perceiving, that we were prepared to give them a proper reception, they returned to Marie Galante, firing a gun, and fhewing national colours.

Horfe-Guards, Aug. 1.

By difpatches received from General the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 28th of June, it appears, that in the ifland of Grenada, the white French people, who had joined the brigands, were daily furrendering themfelves at the Britifh outpofts; that in the windward part of the ifland moft of the negroes had returned to their eftates, and on fome were making fugar; that a party of the brigands, conlifting of picked men, with their chief, Fedon, at their head, had been routed, with confiderable flaughter, by a detachment of his Majefty's troops, under the command of Lieut. Hinuber, of the 68th regt. In this action Lieut. Darling, of the 9th regt. and four privates, were flightly wounded.

By a letter from Lieut. Col. Leighton to Gen. Sir J. Vaughan, dated St Vincent's, the 23d of June, it appears, that on the 12th of that month, the enemy's poft on the Vigie, had been carried by aflault, and that the commandant was wounded and taken. The enemy are faid to have loft, in this affair, 250 men. The lofs of the Britifh conlifted of Capt. Piguet of the 60th regt. and nine privates, killed; Captains Law and Fortter of the 16th regt. Lieut. Tonfon of the 60th, 1 ferjeant, and 46 privates, wounded.

It is further ftated, that very few of the French, who had taken part with the Caribs, were left throughout the ifland; and that Lieut. Col. Leighton, after this fuccefs, had advanced into the Carib country, and taken poft on Mount Young.

Admiralty Office, Auguft 4.

The following are extracts of letters from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majefty's fhips and veffels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iflands, to Mr Nepean, bearing the following dates:

Fort Royal, Martinique, June 22.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Vaughan having fignified to me on the 18th inft. the neceffity of withdrawing the garrifon of St Lucia with all poffible hafte, I difpatched directly fuch fhips as I could collect upon the fpot to cover and protect their embarkation; but the occafion preffing exceedingly, Capt. John Barrett, commanding his Majefty's fhip Experiment, who was ftationed at the mouth of the Carenage to co-operate with the garrifon, at the defire of Gen. Stewart, embarked the whole in his own fhip and a tranfport, to the amount of 1200, between the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, and got them fafe out of gun-fhot, except fome fick and fome women, who were too diftantly fituated to benefit by his endeavours for them. The latter were, however, fent over to us the next day.

St Pierre's, Martinique, June 26.

Since my letter of the 23d inftant, his Majefty's brig the Drake has arrived, whofe commander parted from the Weft India convoy in lat. 42. 52. N. and long. 11. 47. W. in a very hard gale of wind, which he thinks muft have greatly difperfed the whole.

Since the Drake left Barbadoes, I have received a letter from Governor Rickets, in-

informing me of the arrival, at that iſland, of a part thereof, and of the capture of ſome; a liſt of which I incloſe. I am haſtening forward two frigates, one of which I will ſend with all poſſible diſpatch to windward of Deſeada, and the other off St Bartholomew's, where the enemy ſend moſt of their prizes, to recover as many of the captures as may be.

Liſt of veſſels captured.

Blenheim, with troops; Betſy, ditto; Hanbury, with government ſtores; Aurora, merchantman; Vintreſs, ditto; Montſerrat, packet.

St Pierre's, Martinique, June 30.

The packet which came yeſterday, brought me a letter from Captain Charles John Moore Mansfield, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Andromache, who is arrived at Barbadoes, acquainting me, that about 40 ſail of the convoy have reached that iſland. He confirms the account of the captures made by the enemy, of which a liſt is incloſed, in my letter of the 26th inſtant.

The Matilda frigate, which I had ſtationed off Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, returned to me yeſterday. Her Commander informed me that he had, on the 28th, fallen in with nine ſail of ſhips going into that port, three of which were large frigates, and chaced him off. Theſe muſt be the ſame that have been cruizing to windward of Barbadoes, with the prizes they have made.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Adm. Caldwell, late Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, to Mr Nepean, dated at Spithead, the 29th of July.

Captain Otway, of his Majeſty's ſloop Thorn, informed me, that on the 25th of May, he captured a French ſhip of war called the Courier National, of 18 nine and ſix pounders, and 110 men. That on his coming up with her he immediately laid her on board, and after an action of thirty-five minutes (during which time two attempts were made to board the Thorn) the enemy ſtruck. The Thorn had only five men wounded, and the French ſhip ſeven killed and twenty wounded. From Capt. Otway's report, too much praiſe cannot be given to his officers and ſloop's company, for their ſpirited conduct.

Rear-Admiral Thomſon returned to Martinique on the 13th of June, after ſeeing the convoy in ſafety to 24 deg. 8 min. north, and on his way back captured the Perdrix, a French ſhip of war of 24 guns.

Admiralty Office, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed in North America, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Halifax, June 22.

On the 7th of January I ſent the Oiſeau and Argonaut to cruize, and on the 11th the Argonaut returned, bringing with her the French corvette L'Eſperance, which ſhe took on the 8th. Follows a copy of Capt. Ball's letter to me, mentioning the circumſtances of her capture. I commiſſioned her, being in good repair, and ſent her and the Lynx on a cruize, who took a privateer of 14 guns, and retook a Britiſh trader. The former they ſent to Providence, and the latter to Halifax.

The ſquadron retook an American ſhip called the Ceres, laden with Dutch property, from Amſterdam to Surinam, which had been captured near the port of her deſtination by a French privateer from Baltimore, and ſent her to Halifax.

Argonaut, Lyn Harvey Bay, Jan. 11.

Sir, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 8th inſtant, Cape Henry then bearing E. S. E. about 18 leagues, I captured a French Republican ſhip of war called the Eſperance, mounting 22 guns, (6 and 4 pounders), and 130 men, commanded by Monſ. De St Laurent, a Lieutenant de Vaiſſeau.

She is a very complete veſſel, and ſails well. She had been out fifty-ſix days from Rochfort, and was bound to the Cheſapeak. I have the honour to be, &c.

Alex. John Ball.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 1.

Diſpatches have been received from Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. dated La Pomone, at ſea, July 24th, ſtating, that the peninſula of Quiberon, with Fort Penthievre, which had been taken poſſeſſion of by the French regiments, in the pay of Great Britain, on the 3d of that month, was ſurpriſed by the enemy on the night of the 21ſt. It appears, that owing to the deſertion and treacherous behaviour of ſome private ſoldiers, belonging to ſome of the regiments above-mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get poſſeſſion of the fort, before any effectual diſpoſition could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of 900, together with near 1500 of the royaliſt inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ſhips. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with ſuch

ſuch ſtores and ammunition as had been landed. A great proportion of the principal articles were, however, ſtill on board the tranſports which accompanied the expedition. The ſquadron proceeded to the iſlands of Houat and Hedic, where the troops were landed.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 4.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received from Admiral Hotham, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, Myrtillo Bay, June 30.

SIR, It is with peculiar ſatisfaction I tranſmit to you, for their Lordſhips information, a letter which I received this evening by the Fox cutter, from Capt. Towry, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Dido, giving an account of a moſt gallant and ſpirited action which took place on the 24th inſt. between that frigate, in company with the Loweſtoffe *, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres iſlands, and two French frigates, La Minerve 42 guns, and L'Artemiſe 36. The termination of which conteſt, by the capture of La Minerve, when the great ſuperiority of the enemy's force is conſidered, reflects the higheſt honour on the Captains, Officers, and crews of the Dido and Loweſtoffe. I am, &c.

WM. HOTHAM.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 7.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Hotham, to Mr Nepean, dated Britannia, at ſea, July 14.

SIR, You will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that I diſpatched on the 4th inſt. from St Fiorenzo, the Agamemnon, Meleager, Ariadne, Moſelle, and Mutin cutter, under the orders of Captain Nelſon, whom I directed to call off Genoa, for the Inconſtant and Southampton frigates that were lying there, and to take them with him, if, from the intelligence he might there obtain, he ſhould find it neceſſary.

On the morning of the 7th, I was much ſurpriſed to learn, that the above ſquadron was ſeen in the offing, returning into port, purſued by the enemy's fleet, which, by General De Vin's letter, (the lateſt account I had received,) I had reaſon to ſuppoſe were certainly at Toulon.

Immediately on the enemy's appearance, I made every preparation to put to ſea after them; and notwithſtanding the unpleaſant predicament we were in, moſt of the ſhips being in the midſt of watering and refitting, I was yet enabled, by the zeal and extraordinary exertions of the officers and men, to get the whole of the fleet under weigh that night, as ſoon as the land wind permitted us to move; from which time we neither ſaw nor heard any thing of the enemy till the 12th, when being to the eaſtward, and within ſight of the Hieres Iſlands, two veſſels were ſpoken with by Capt. Hotham of the Cyclops, and Captain Boys of La Fleche, who acquainted them they had ſeen the French fleet, not many hours before, to the ſouthward of thoſe iſlands: Upon which information, I made the ſignal, before night, to prepare for battle, as an indication to our fleet that the enemy was near.

Yeſterday, at day-break, we diſcovered them to leeward of us, on the larboard tack, conſiſting of twenty-three ſail, ſeventeen of which proved to be of the line. The wind at this time blew very hard from the W. N. W. attended with a heavy ſwell, and ſix of our ſhips had to bend main-top-ſails, in the room of thoſe that were ſplit by the gale, in the courſe of the night.

I cauſed the fleet, however, to be formed, with all poſſible expedition, on the larboard line of bearing, carrying all ſail poſſible, to preſerve that order, and to keep the wind of the enemy, in the hopes of the cutting them off from the land, from which we were only five leagues diſtant.

At eight o'clock, finding they had no other view but that of endeavouring to get from us, I made the ſignal for a general chace, and for the ſhips to take ſuitable ſtations for their mutual ſupport, and to engage the enemy as arriving up with them in ſucceſſion; but the baffling winds, and vexatious calms, which render every naval operation in this country doubtful, ſoon afterwards took place, and allowed a few only of our van ſhips to get up with the enemy's rear at noon, which they attacked ſo warmly, that, in the ſpace of an hour after, we had the ſatisfaction to find one of their ſternmoſt ſhips, viz. Le Alcide, of 74 guns, had ſtruck: the reſt of their fleet, favoured by a ſhift of wind to the eaſtward, (that placed them now to windward of us,) had got ſo far into Frejus Bay, whilſt the major part of ours was becalmed in the offing, that it became impoſſible for any thing further to be effected; and thoſe of our ſhips which were engaged, had approached ſo near the

* Dido, 32 guns. Loweſtoffe, 28 guns.

the ſhore that I judged it proper to call them off by ſignal.

If the reſult of the day was not ſo completely ſatisfactory as the commencement promiſed, it is my duty to ſtate, that no exertions could be more unanimous than thoſe of the fleet under my command; and it would be injuſtice to the general merit of all, to ſelect individual inſtances of commendation, had not ſuperiority of ſailing placed ſome of the ſhips in an advanced ſituation, of which they availed themſelves in the moſt diſtinguiſhed and honourable manner; and amongſt the number was the Victory, having Rear Admiral Mann on board, who had ſhifted his flag to that ſhip upon this occaſion.

I am ſorry to ſay that the Alcide, about half an hour after ſhe had ſtruck, by ſome accident caught fire in her fore-top, before ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of, and the flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that the whole ſhip was ſoon in a blaze. Several boats from the fleet were diſpatched as quickly as poſſible to reſcue as many of her people as they could ſave from the deſtruction that awaited them, and three hundred of them were in conſequence preſerved, when the ſhip blew up with the moſt awful and tremendous exploſion, and between three and four hundred people are ſuppoſed to have periſhed.

Incloſed herewith is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips that were engaged, by which their Lordſhips will perceive our loſs has not been great; and I have the pleaſure to add, that the damages ſuſtained by thoſe ſhips have been ſuch as can eaſily be remedied.

Had we fortunately fallen in with the enemy any diſtance from the land, I flatter myſelf we ſhould have given a deciſive blow to their naval force in theſe ſeas; and although the advantage of yeſterday may not appear to be of any great moment, I yet hope it will have ſerved as a check upon their preſent operations, be they what they may. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

W. HOTHAM.

Return of the killed and wounded on board the fleet commanded by Admiral Hotham, on the 13th of July.

Victory—1 Midſhipman, 3 marines, killed; 11 ſeamen wounded.

Captain—1 Seaman killed.

Culloden—2 Seamen killed; 1ſt Lieutenant, T. Whitter, and 4 ſeamen, wounded.

Blenheim—2 Seamen killed, 2 ditto wounded.

Defence—1 Seaman killed, 6 ditto wounded.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

LONDON.

July 16. There arrived under convoy of the Theſeus, of 74 guns, and ſome other men of war, 240 ſail of homeward bound Weſt Indiamen, from the Leeward Iſlands, worth about three millions ſterling.

17. At Chelmsford aſſizes, Miſs Broderick was brought to trial for the murder of Mr Errington. The indictment charged her with ſhooting the ſaid John Errington with a piſtol value 5s. loaded with gunpowder, and a leaden bullet; to which ſhe pleaded *Not Guilty*. Miſs Broderick came into court in deep mourning, attended by a female. At firſt ſhe appeared greatly agitated, and almoſt fainting; but on the whole ſhewed great preſence of mind, and behaved with great propriety. —The fact was clearly proven. The counſel for the priſoner pleaded, that then, and for ſome time before, ſhe was in a ſtate of derangement and lunacy. The witneſſes adduced proved this to the clear ſatisfaction of the court and jury, who in five minutes returned a verdict—*Not guilty*. She is to be detained for life as a lunatic, under the ſtatute of 8th of Anne, and 17th of George II. Miſs Broderick appears to be about thirty-five years of age, is rather ſhort, but has a pretty countenance, and is of an elegant form. She ſat, during the awful period of the jury's conſultation, in more compoſure than ſhe had done during the whole trial; told her attendants that ſhe had derived that conſolation from the conduct of all around her, which made her fate a matter of perfect indifference to her.

Admiral Mann hath joined Admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean, who now commands a well conditioned fleet of twenty-four ſail of the line, beſides frigates.

The Prince of Wales hath reduced the number of his houſhold; 25 received letters of diſmiſſal. The only perſons now remaining on the eſtabliſhment of their Royal Highneſſes, are the following ladies: The Marchioneſs of Townſhend, the Counteſſes of Caernarvon, Cholmondeley, and Jerſey—Generals Hulſe and Lake, as attendant officers; Earl Jerſey, as Maſter of the Horſe, with a ſalary of 1200l. a-year; and the Earl of Cholmondeley, as Maſter of the Houſhold. The ſalary of the latter was fixed at 2000l. a-year, but his Lordſhip wrote to the Prince, that he ſhould be proud to ſerve his Royal Highneſs without emolument, and that, in fact, he could not think of accepting any ſalary.

The plants of the bread-fruit tree taken

o the Weſt Indies by Capt. Bligh, we are happy to learn, thrive remarkably well. Some left at Jamaica by Admiral Rodney, eſpecially in the grounds of Mr Brown, Mr Eaſt, and Mr Thorpe, flouriſh abundantly. Some of the fruit from the latter is now in town.

His Majeſty hath given orders for the bread uſed in his houſehold to be made of meal and rye mixed. No other ſort is permitted to be baked, and the royal family eat bread of the ſame quality as their ſervants do. It is extremely ſweet and palatable.

The Prince of Wales hath forbid the uſe of any other than brown bread among all his houſhold. At Brighton camp, the officers have bound themſelves to uſe no other at their tables, under the penalty of a month's pay. To leſſen the conſumpt of wheat in this general ſcarcity, the Duke of York has iſſued an order, prohibiting the uſe of hair-powder in the army. The guards appear without it on the parade. It is ſatisfactory to reflect, that hitherto no very ſerious conſequences have attended the riots which have taken place in a great number of towns, on account of the unprecedented dearneſs of grain, and of all manner of proviſions. The diſturbances which have taken place, ſeem chiefly to have ariſen from the ſuſpicion of the grain being carried off, and the place left expoſed to the danger of a famine. Aſſurances of there being no ſuch deſign, have generally put an end to the confuſion. For removing the preſent evil, the exertions of the Privy Council, and other public bodies of men, deſerve to be mentioned with the utmoſt gratitude; but, to prevent a ſimilar evil in future, the interference of the legiſlature ſhould perhaps take place, in providing againſt that ſpirit of monopoly, to which, perhaps, in a conſiderable degree, the preſent dearth and alarm are to be attributed.

The long expected encouragement to theſe uſeful officers, the navy ſurgeons, has at laſt taken place: The firſt twenty-five on the liſt, who have ſerved on board nine years, are to receive 5s. per diem half-pay. The next fifty, for ſeven years ſervice, 3s. 6d. per diem half pay. The next fifty 3s. per diem; and all below on the liſt, for five years ſervice, will be paid 2s. 6d. half-pay. The fine of 12s. for curing ſeamen of a certain malady is aboliſhed, and the ſurgeon is to receive at the rate of 8l. a year for every hundred men of the complement, for this perquiſite, which has been conſidered an impolitic and inhuman charge. For a further encouragement to the ſurgeons, the 2ds. are to be paid in full from the ſhip's commiſſion, whether the men are borne on the books or not. The widows of ſurgeons are to have an increaſe to their annuities of 10l. per annum. The pay of ſurgeon's mates is increaſed at the rate of one pound per month to each mate; and when a firſt mate paſſes for ſurgeon, and provides himſelf with a ſet of inſtruments, he is to receive five pound per month.

The fleet which hath arrived from the Eaſt Indies, and which conſiſted of about 24 ſail, is the richeſt which has come to Britain for many years. The property on board is eſtimated at above ten millions ſterling.

The defenders in Ireland have lately been guilty of more than uſual outrage. To acts of robbery and other depredations, they have added the infamy and guilt of cutting down fields of green corn, belonging to perſons the objects of their reſentment.

An affair of a moſt unpleaſant nature happened lately at Pill, near Briſtol. A regiment of Iriſh fencibles, under orders for Jerſey, refuſed to embark, and threatened to hang two of their officers. Gen. Rooke, the commanding officer, being informed of it, repaired to the ſpot, and expoſtulated with them on their unſoldierlike conduct, promiſing, if they would embark, every man's bounty and arrears ſhould be paid up next morning, and every one ſatisfied. Perſiſting in their refuſal, ſome troops of dragoons and militia were called in to compel them. The dragoons receiving orders to charge, wounded many of them, who were at laſt overpowered, and near eighty were made priſoners and confined on board the tenders. We have obſerved with regret, that meetings of this nature, and originating from ſimilar cauſes, have been very frequent during the preſent war. It is certainly the buſineſs and the duty of the War Office, to inſtitute enquiry on theſe ſubjects; to give redreſs with impartial juſtice, where it is due, and not to ſuffer ſuperior officers by their miſconduct and perfidy, to cheriſh diſaffection to the ſervice, in the minds of thoſe men to whom we look for protection in the hour of danger.

A dreadful and unfortunate accident happened in the Imperial laboratory at Luxembourg. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Palatine, who wiſhed to give a fire-work in honour of the birth-day of the Archduchess Amelia, his ſiſter, went to the

laboratory, to be preſent at the preparations which were making for that purpoſe. One of the machines, full of combuſtibles, took fire, in conſequence of which, one of his Royal Highneſs' valets was ſtruck down dead by the ſide of the Archduke, and his Royal Highneſs, and another attendant, were ſo ſeverely wounded, that the latter died a few hours after. His Royal Highneſs himſelf died in conſequence of the wounds he received, at ten o'clock next morning. This melancholy news was juſt received when the Emperor and his auguſt ſpouſe were on their way to their illuſtrious brother.

When the produce of this iſland is of ſo much national importance, the following computation-table of the preſent annual groſs produce of the whole kingdom, from land and animals, from communications of ſeveral intelligent and competent perſons, cannot be unacceptable to our agricultural readers:

1. Ten millions of acres of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe, beans, &c. averaged at 4l. per acre	L. 40,000,000
2. Four millions of acres of hay, clover, artificial graſſes, vetches, &c. at 50s. per acre	10,000,000
3. Eight thouſand tons of hops, calculated from the duty of ſeven years, at 50s. per ton, undried	400,000
4. One million of beeves, fattening, one with the other, 20 weeks on graſs, turnips, &c. at 1s. 6d. per week	15,000,000
5. Six millions of ſheep, ditto, 13 weeks, on ditto, at 6d.	1,950,000
6. Two millions of milk cows, the milk of each, for 40 weeks, worth 2s. 6d. per week	8,050,000
7. Wool, in the neareſt whole numbers	3,200,000
8. Ten millions of lambs, weaned, at 5s. per head	2,500,000
9. Two ditto of calves, ditto, at 20s. ditto	2,000,000
10. Four millions of pigs, weaned, at 5s. per head	1,000,000
Total,	L. 70,600,000.

The putting a ſtop to the manufacture of wafers, has been ſuggeſted as one means to relieve the preſent ſcarcity of flour. No leſs than 50 ſacks per week are uſed in this trade in London; and as five pounds of flour are conſumed in making one pound of wafers, (the remainder not being fit even for the hogs,) the waſte is a reaſon, more powerful than the conſumption, for adopting ſo uſeful a regulation.

The ſoldiers at the encampments are allowed by the commanders in chief to aſſiſt in getting in the harveſt, on the farmers applying to the commander of the corps for his leave to do ſo. This indulgence was announced to the troops on Barham-Downs, and the farmers in that neighbourhood.

The Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, was launched at Chatham, the end of laſt month. Her length from head to ſtern is 230 feet; and her width 53 feet. A vaſt concourſe of ſpectators, not leſs than ten thouſand, were preſent, among which was the Secretary to the Turkiſh ambaſſador. She was taken into dock next day to be copper ſheathed.

Auguſt 7. Twelve ſail of Ruſſian men of war, with ſeven large frigates, anchored in the Downs. They are to co-operate with the Britiſh fleet againſt France, in conſequence of the late treaty with Ruſſia.

A telegraph is erected on Poſt-down-hill, near Portſmouth, which will convey intelligence from Portſmouth to London in twenty minutes. An experiment was made, and anſwered the expectation.

The Sceptre of 64 guns, Captain Effington, having arrived at St Helena for the purpoſe of convoying home the firſt India fleet, which had then ſailed, and having brought the firſt news of the French being entire maſters of Holland, Gov. Brooke, with equal promptitude and reſolution, determined on making an attempt upon the Cape of Good Hope; and being warmly ſupported in his views by Capt. Effington, and by the whole garriſon, as alſo by the commanders and companies of the Eaſt India ſhips then in the road, who all offered their ſervices as volunteers on the expedition, it was determined that the expedition ſhould be made by Gov. Brooke in perſon, with the Sceptre and ſome of the Company's beſt ſailing ſhips there; that theſe ſhould be lightened in order to carry more guns and men; that a body of ſeamen ſhould be formed from the crews of the ſhips which ſhould be left behind, to be commanded by Capt. Pryce, of the Lord Hawkeſbury; and that 300 of the garriſon ſhould alſo be embarked in the ſquadron. Every exertion having been made in getting the ſhips lightened, in watering the Sceptre, and in embarking the field pieces, ſtores, and volunteers, the ſquadron put to ſea in five days after the arrival of the Sceptre, having Gov. Brooke

Brooke on board; but ſoon after quitting St Helena, they fell in with the Arniſton Eaſt Indiaman, which brought the Governor diſpatches from England, as alſo letters from Admiral Elphinſtone, informing the Governor of the Admiral's force and his deſtination; whereupon Gov. Brooke returned to St Helena, and to be in readineſs if wanted. At the ſame time the Swallow packet returned from Falſe Bay, and brought news that about twenty ſail of Dutch home-ward bound Eaſt India ſhips were on the point of ſailing, under the ſlender convoy of two frigates, which made Gov. Brooke reſolve to keep the ſquadron at ſea, in order to intercept them. Accordingly, the Sceptre, with the General Goddard and Manſhip Eaſt Indiamen, and the Swallow packet, remained cruizing to windward, while the Governor exerted himſelf in getting the beſt ſailing of the other India ſhips armed for ſuch a ſervice. The fifth day of their cruize, the above ſquadron took the Julie, very richly laden; which reported that ſhe had parted from her convoy in a gale of wind off the Cape; and, on the next day, they chaſed ſeven more ſail, which the General Goddard, Capt. Money, came up with in the night, and run in the midſt of them; but though fired upon by ſeveral of them, Capt. Money very prudently did not return it, but kept cloſe to them the whole night, and at day-break the Sceptre and other ſhips being alſo got up to them, the whole ſeven ſhips ſtruck, and were carried into St Helena. The Dutch Indiamen taken are valued at a million and a half, and the Dutch property now detained in England is valued at three millions, none of which is ever likely to be reſtored to the proprietors, unleſs the Stadtholder be reinſtated in his dignities;—a circumſtance which will probably operate to bankrupt the Dutch Eaſt India Company.

On the 10th Aug. the wheat began to be cut generally throughout the Counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent, Norfolk, and Suffolk, with a flattering proſpect of an abundant harveſt; the red gum, which had ſo alarming an appearance through the crops, a ſhort time ſince, is fortunately ſtopped, and the kernel has generally recovered from this blighting infection.

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, formerly announced to have been entered into between this country and America, and which hath received the ſanction of Congreſs, hath now been publiſhed. It contains 28 articles, calculated to advance the reſpective intereſts, and to promote the happineſs of both countries. The treaty is dictated by an enlightened, liberal, and candid ſpirit; tending to give ample redreſs for paſt grievances; to promote good faith, and to remove all grounds for ſuſpicion in the future. It makes proviſion for fulfilling the articles of the treaty of peace of 1782; for the evacuation of the poſts within the line of the demarkation of the United States. It ſecures free intercourſe with, and for the Indian nations; arranges the commerce of the Weſt Indies, on terms advantageous to America, without betraying the intereſts of the navigation of Great Britain. It provides, by the appointment of commiſſioners, for the equitable adjuſtment and payment of debts due to this country, before the peace, from the American merchants; and ſecures complete indemnity to thoſe who complain of irregular and illegal captures of their veſſels and property, during the preſent war. The conditions of the treaty are ſuch as ought to ſubſiſt between two States once ſo ſtrictly connected, and which are ſtill united by the ties of blood, and of intereſt, and by the ſimilarity of faith, of language, and of manners.

Auguſt 12th being the birth day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who has completed his thirty fourth year, the King received the uſual congratulations at the Levee; the Queen and Princeſſes at Kew; the Prince and his Conſort at the Marine Pavilion, Brigthelmſtone.

EDINBURGH.

The piers of the new bridge erected at Sunderland, are built with ſtones, ſome of which weigh 7 or 8 tons, and, from their conſiderable bulk, form a foundation of immenſe ſtrength, on which the arch, conſtructed of iron, is to repoſe. The ſpan of this arch is 240 feet, and will be, no doubt, the largeſt arch in the world.

The following epitaph is inſcribed on the monument erected in Weſtminſter Abbey to the memory of Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell: "Sacred to the memory of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the 74th Highland regiment of foot. Hereditary Uſher of the White Rod for Scotland, late Governor of Jamaica, Governor of Fort St George, and Commander in Chief of the forces on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent civil and military ſervices to his country, poſſeſſed of diſtinguiſhed endowments of mind, dignified manners, inflexible integrity,

grity, unfeigned benevolence, with every ſocial and amiable virtue. He departed this life March 31. 1791, aged 61.

" Heu Pietas! heu prisca Fides! et relicta Virtus!
Quando habitura Parem!"

In the Aiſle of Kilſyth Church, which was opened in May laſt, the following diſcovery was made:—In a lead coffin, upon lifting the lid, there was found a ſubſtance of the colour and conſiſtency of putty, but of a rich aromatic flavour; below that, a fir cover, was diſcovered, as clear and clean as if new from the plane; this excited curioſity ſtill more, at laſt, within all, the body of Lady Kilſyth and her infant ſon were found. The ſhroud was clean, and the ribbons bright, and both as freſh as the hour they were laid in the tomb. There was not a ſingle fold or knot of either diſcompoſed, and ſcarcely a particle of duſt upon them. Both bodies were entire, the features diſtinct, and as placid and pleaſant to look upon as if they had been only aſleep. The infant was a peculiarly intereſting and moving ſpectacle, with the ſmile of innocence upon its lips, fair and full of fleſh, it arreſted the attention of every beholder. The lady herſelf bore evident marks of a violent death. Upon the right temple there is ſtill viſible, a large wound covered over with a black patch of ſilk, about the ſize of a crown, and her features have rather the marks of anxiety. The body had been embalmed, and the features are ſtill viſible and entire. The brain had been extracted, and the corpſe embalmed in ſome fluid of the colour and conſiſtency of brandy or ſpirit of wine. The lady unqueſtionably was the daughter of John Cochran, ſon of Lord Dundonald, firſt married to Viſcount Dundee, and afterwards to the Viſcount of Kilſyth; and that ſhe and her huſband were killed on the continent, about the year 1694, appears from Dalrymple's Memoires and Letters.

The elegant coloſſal ſtatue of his preſent Majeſty, executed by the Hon. Mrs Damer, is arrived at Leith from London. It is to be placed in the Regiſter-office.

The London Aſſociation, for encouraging the capture of the enemies veſſels, have unanimouſly voted a ſword, value one hundred guineas, to the Hon. A. F. Cochrane of the Thetis frigate, and a piece of plate, of a like value, to Captain Bu[illegible]rd, of the Huſſar, for their gallant conduct on the 17th of May laſt.

James Kennedy, late manufacturer and merchant in this city, was lately apprehended on the North Bridge, and committed to priſon. In the month of May 1794, when Watt, Downie, &c. were taken up, he eloped from Edinburgh, and a reward was then offered for apprehending him, as ſtanding charged with certain treaſonable and ſeditious practices.

The diſtillers are to be permitted to continue diſtilling for a month after the 28th ult. and ten days more for working off their ſtock.

Orders have been iſſued, (ſimilar to thoſe in England) by the Commander in Chief of Scotland, for all the troops to lay aſide the uſe of hair-powder till farther notice.

Aug. 10. At the examination of the High School this day, the golden medal was gained by John Henry Wiſhart, youngeſt ſon of William Wiſhart of Foxhall, Eſq. Beſides this, a ſilver medal was given by the Maſter of the third claſs, to James Sinclair, awarded to him by the votes of his fellow ſcholars, as the moſt deſerving. —The following inſcriptions are on the medal, " JACOBO SINCLAIR, optime merito, condiſcipulorum, Scholæ regiæ Edinenſis, conſenſu, MDCCXCV—On the reverſe, " Auſpiciis Magiſtratuum Edinæ, floreant Literæ Moreſque boni."

Laſt week John Shean, bred a flax-dreſſer, but who has for ſome time paſt appeared in the habit of a clergyman, was obſerved walking about the lobby of the Exchequer with two piſtols in his pocket; upon which he was taken into cuſtody, and being queſtioned, ſaid he commiſſioned the piſtols from England, and paid 50s. for them, and, though he carried them about with him, he meant to harm nobody. The piſtols were not charged, but he had in his pockets ſome gun-powder, and a mould for caſting bullets. Theſe circumſtances affording ſtrong reaſons for apprehending danger, more eſpecially when the ſtate of the man's mind is conſidered, the magiſtrates very properly, after conſulting phyſicians upon his caſe, ſent him to Bedlam.

21. For ſome days reports of riots at Dundee had been circulated through Perth, exaggerated as uſual. Early on Tueſday morning, an expreſs came up for the two troops of Ayrſhire light dragoons, ſtationed at Perth, to proceed to Dundee with all poſſible expedition. In the courſe of the day, the magiſtrates got information, that it was intended to take advantage of the abſence of the military, and raiſe a riot; they accordingly ſent an expreſs to

Dun-

Dundee for part of the cavalry inſtantly to return, and a party of the Perth volunteers to hold themſelves in readineſs. This they did with the utmoſt alacrity. In the courſe of the evening, the populace gave pretty ſtrong indications of a riotous diſpoſition, but nothing very ſerious, till about ten o'clock at night, when a conſiderable body attacked the houſe of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, broke all the windows, and were proceeding to farther acts of violence, when the Sheriff (Mr Campbell), attended by a party of the volunteers, came upon them, and very ſoon diſperſed them, apprehending ſeveral priſoners. Next day (Wedneſday), the Sheriff examined three of the priſoners, one of whom he turned over to the Regulating Captain for the navy, who ordered him to be immediately ſent off. A very great number of people aſſembled, intending to reſcue him; but their deſign was completely fruſtrated by the ſpirited behaviour of the volunteers, and about a dozen of dragoons: Theſe laſt accompanied him ſome miles out of town; a precaution which proved very prudent, as ſeveral little parties were upon the road for the purpoſe of a reſcue, if they could have effected it. The ſtreets were much crowded all the evening, but the cavalry patroled them till all was quiet. The volunteers have mounted guard every night ſince; and indeed the place is indebted in a great degree to their ſpirited behaviour, for the tranquillity which now prevails. The Ayrſhire cavalry did their duty with much cheerfulneſs, and acted with great lenity to the rioters, who gave them conſiderable provocation. The conduct of the Sheriff was ſuch as to merit the warmeſt gratitude of the inhabitants. The cool and ſpirited manner in which he behaved, both during the riots, and in puniſhing the delinquents, has had a very powerful effect.—There is not a town in Scotland where any complaints as to the price of grain are more groundleſs: By the particular attention of the magiſtrates, the markets are not only plentifully ſupplied, but the prices are comparatively moderate.

Some diſturbances have alſo taken place at Dundee, but we are happy to hear have not been attended with ſerious conſequences.

22. Some days ago, two men employed in a quarry near Hadington, were killed by the earth falling in upon them.—A horſe was killed at the ſame time.

The whale fiſhing has been very ſucceſsful this ſeaſon. The Royal Bounty, Capt. Newton, and Raith, Capt. Lyons, are arrived at Leith, with ſeven fiſh each.

The facts which gave riſe to the proſecution of Lieut. Steel, of the Perthſhire cavalry, and have appeared in evidence, are ſhortly as follows:—On the firſt formation of the corps, Mr Oliphant offered his ſervices to the county meeting to act in the corps as a Lieutenant, which offer they accepted of, and his name was enrolled as a Lieutenant in it from the very commencement. Some time afterwards, Mr Steel, the gentleman now under proſecution, was engaged, in London, to act as Adjutant, Cornet, and Riding-Maſter to the corps, but he was ſoon after promoted to a Lieutenancy in it; and it appears from the evidence of Major Moray, who gave him the appointment, that he meant Mr Steel to be the junior Lieutenant, as all the other Lieutenancies were previouſly filled up. When the regiment was gazetted, it appeared, that the name of Mr Steel ſtood before that of Mr Oliphant; on which account he, Mr Steel, claimed rank as ſenior Lieutenant, and did duty as ſuch till the 4th of June laſt, when the officers were invited to drink his Majeſty's health with the magiſtrates of Stirling—on which occaſion, after the officers had taken their places, in a circle at the Croſs, Lieut. Oliphant went up and took the officer immediately above Lieut. Steel by the arm, ſtanding at the ſame time before Mr Steel, and, as he ſays, trod upon his toes. It has not appeared in evidence, whether Mr Oliphant came into that ſituation, with an intention to ſuperſede Mr Steel, and ſtand above him, or only to ſpeak to the officer next him; it appears, however, that Lieut. Steel conceived the former, and ſaid to Lieut. Oliphant, "Don't put me out of my place;" to which the other anſwered, that "he had as good a right to that place as he, Mr Steel, had." On which Lieutenant Steel replied, that "he was a ſcoundrel for ſaying ſo, or pretending to ſay ſo,"—and theſe words he repeated after the Major came up and interfered. After the company diſperſed, the Major held a conſultation with the officers of the corps, on what had paſſed, and they were of opinion, that Lieutenant Steel ſhould be put under arreſt, in the mean time, which was accordingly done. In the courſe of the next and ſome following days, different conſultations and communications were held, for endeavouring to ſettle this matter; but Lieut. Steel declined making any apology for his conduct

duct, unleſs Lieut. Oliphant would previouſly acknowledge, that, in coming up, and ſtanding before him, and treading on his toes, as above-mentioned, he did not mean to inſult the priſoner. But upon acknowledgement to that effect being made, he declared his willingneſs then to make any apology which his brother officers ſhould deem neceſſary; it ſeems, however, that the corps did not think ſuch a previous acknowledgement, as the priſoner required, neceſſary, although it was verbally communicated to him, that Lieut. Oliphant meant no offence; but this Lieutenant Steel did not deem ſufficient, as he conceived Lieut. Oliphant to be the agreſſor. And there matters ſtood, till Lieut. Steel claimed a trial by Court Martial.

In the courſe of the trial, the Judge Advocate intimated, that he paſſed from the firſt part of the charge againſt Mr Steel, viz. diſreſpectful and unbecoming behaviour towards his commanding officer. In Mr Steel's written defence, he admitted, that he had uſed the expreſſions to Mr Oliphant, ſtated above, and expreſſed his regret for having done ſo; at the ſame time, as he conceived himſelf to be inſulted by Lieut. Oliphant, on the occaſion when theſe words were uſed, and as they were ſpoken under that impreſſion, it afforded an excuſe for Mr Steel's conduct.

The ſentence of the Court Martial was, "That he be and is thereby adjudged to receive a reprimand in public orders."

27. On Tueſday evening his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Field Marſhall, and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces, arrived at Newcaſtle. On Wedneſday morning, about ſix o' clock, the corps of Volunteers were drawn up in front of the Inn, and remained under arms upwards of three hours. His Royal Highneſs with his Aids-de-camp, walked down the front of the line of the Volunteers, and afterwards expreſſed his approbation of the corps, ſaying, that they made the beſt, and moſt military appearance of any corps of Volunteers he had yet ſeen: and his Royal Highneſs ſent one of his Aids-de-camp to the Col. directing that his approbation might be entered in the orderly book of the corps. Between nine and ten o'clock his Royal Highneſs ſet off to review the troops encamped upon the ſea coaſt.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

TRIAL OF SIR A. G. KINLOCH *concluded.*

Exculpatory Proof.

Colonel Twentyman knew the priſoner, and was encamped with him at Coxheath in 1778, where both officers and men held him in the higheſt eſtimation. The witneſs then ſtated, that in the year following he went into the ſame regiment with the pannel; that they were ordered to the Weſt Indies, where he was ſeized with a fever, from which he recovered, but his mental faculties were greatly impaired, his appearance not what it had been formerly, and his converſation incoherent.

Major Mackay was acquainted with the pannel ſince the year 1767, and had been in habits of friendſhip with him till he went to the Weſt Indies; this friendſhip was renewed after his return, when he had frequent occaſions of being ſatisfied that he was actually deranged.

Captain Miller, of the Staffordſhire militia, who had been acquainted with the priſoner for twenty-three years, agreed with the two preceding witneſſes, with this addition, that when in England, he was in uſe to go from one town to another in ſtage coaches, and to hire himſelf as a fidler to ſtrolling players; when the witneſs wrote to him, he ſometimes received rational anſwers, and ſometimes not.

Miſs Kinloch remembers, after the Major returned from the Weſt Indies, and Sir David was informed he had gone to London, he ſaid he was afraid he was very raiſed, and would turn inſane; this was about ſix or ſeven years ago; that on ſeveral occaſions, when Gordon did ſtrange unaccountable things, Sir David ſaid Gordon's head was very much turned; and when the family was at Wooller, and Gordon ſpoke of leaving them, Sir David then ſaid, that his malady was coming on; Sir Francis mentioned to the witneſs, that Gordon had taken it into his head that he had ſigned a renunciation of his inheritance; this he mentioned as a ſign that his head was turned—the witneſs, from her own obſervation, ſaid Sir David's remark was too true; in the end of March and beginning of April, ſhe obſerved his malady coming on and gradually gaining ground, and become more violent than ſhe had ever ſeen it before; the appearances were ſo violent that ſhe apprehended danger to her own life, and was afraid to be alone with him; on Saturday, Monday, and Tueſday, never ſaw the ſymptoms of his malady ſo great; in conſequence of what ſhe ſaw, ſhe adviſed Sir Francis to ſend for medical advice, and to ſecure him, that he might neither do harm to himſelf nor others; ſhe thought the advice ſo neceſſary that ſhe always kept

kept out of the way, and for weeks before locked the door of her bed-room; on the Monday he told her he had taken poiſon, and requeſted her to take his watch, as he had not long to live, and on the Tueſday, when ſhe went out of her chamber, ſhe deſired the ſervants to keep Gordon's door ſhut, as ſhe was afraid he would make away with himſelf; when he ſaid he had taken poiſon ſhe did not believe him, but afterwards found that he had ſwallowed a phial of laudanum; on Tueſday night Sir Francis ſaid Gordon was ſo quiet they would let him alone that night. On an interrogatory deponed, it never was propoſed, prior to the Sunday, to take any ſteps againſt him as an inſane perſon; Sir Francis told the witneſs, that on Monday evening Gordon had been wandering in Beanſton wood raving mad; he complained the witneſs would not ſee him when Sir Francis was ſo kind; in the courſe of Tueſday, he attempted two different times to get into the witneſs's room.

[Miſs Kinloch fainted previous to her coming into Court, and during the examination was very much agitated. She was ſupported by two ladies.]

John Walker, farmer at Beanſton, a little after five o'clock on Tueſday morning, ſaw a gentleman in black, who cried "halt" to him; this gentleman was the pannel; the witneſs ſhook hands with him, and conducted him to his upper room; he was on foot, and nobody with him; the witneſs recommended a bowl of tea and a bed; he thought he had been at Mr Macleod's, but the pannel ſaid to him, John, don't aſk me where I have been; the witneſs rubbed his feet till they came to heat, and made him lie down on the bed; the pannel, in a paſſion, ſaid he would not be wakened; at five o'clock at night he wakened him; he had a couple of piſtols in his hands, and had barricadoed the door; he aſked if the witneſs's wife had any laudanum, as he wanted to take 350 drops to give him a ſleep never to waken; he held one of the piſtols ſometimes to his head, and ſometimes to his ſide; on the witneſs' remonſtrating, he ſaid, Don't interfere, John; he ſat down on one of the chairs, and deſired the witneſs to draw a chair near him; he then ſtruck himſelf and ſaid, "Ah!" he afterwards preſented a piſtol at himſelf, and again repeated—Don't interfere, John; the witneſs aſked, If any of the family had offended him; he made him no anſwer, but allowed him to ſend for William Reid, and to get him ſome tea; he accordingly ſent for Reid; he told his wife not to be ſurpriſed if the Major ſhot himſelf, for he was deranged in his judgement; while he was giving the priſoner tea, he eat a little bit of toaſted bread; the witneſs deſired William Reid to tell Sir Francis to ſend all the ſervants to ſeize him, for he would do miſchief either to himſelf or ſomebody elſe; William Reid run away, and the pannel, pointing out ſome ſtacks to the witneſs, ſaid—There was my bed laſt night: The witneſs anſwered—Had there been a bed in the houſe he ſhould not have lain there. The pannel deſired the witneſs to convoy him, which while he was doing, the pannel cocked or ſnapped a piſtol, and on the witneſs looking a little alarmed, the pannel ſaid—Are you afraid John? The witneſs ſaid—He was ſure he had no reaſon to be afraid of Major Gordon. Afterwards he heard the piſtol half cocked. When he came to the foot of a walk, which he knew the pannel to be very fond of, he told him he was obliged to return home, and then made his eſcape.

William Reid, gardener at Gilmerton, ſaw the pannel on Monday at one o'clock, who called to him, and putting his hand in his pocket, ſaid he thought he had ſomething to give him, but found he had not; he had a ſtrange manner, and ſeemed agitated; he likewiſe ſaw him on Tueſday; Mr Walker ſent for him as the pannel was at Beanſton; Mr Walker went up to the room where the pannel was, and the witneſs followed him, where he ſaw the pannel with a night-cap and piſtols; the witneſs refuſing to go in, the pannel ſaid he would do him no harm; the witneſs was alarmed with his appearance. The pannel ſaid he had been all night in Beanſton wood, and had a light from Heaven, and it cracked; the witneſs ſaid, like the cracking of thorns; the priſoner anſwered Yes, and the buſh was not conſumed. He ſhewed him a ſmall phial glaſs, ſaying, I have taken all this, and am here yet; there was a ſmall drop of high-coloured liquor at the bottom, but the label was torn off; the witneſs aſked him for the phial, but the pannel refuſed, ſaying, the prophecies of Heaven muſt be fulfilled; the witneſs ſaid, but it was never prophecied that a man ſhould do injury to himſelf.

Dr James Home knows the priſoner was much agitated at the time of his father's death. Dr Farquharſon told him he was in ſuch a ſituation that he would not be ſurpriſed if he put an end to himſelf: Dr Home had been often impreſſed with the

ſame idea. The Doctor called upon him one day; he was then writing, and appeared very melancholy; he got the pannel to dine with his brother Alexander and him at Hunter's tavern; in the walk to the tavern he was much agitated, even the noiſe of carriages putting him in confuſion; he could neither eat nor drink, and ſaid all the devils in hell could not appeaſe his ſtomach. The witneſs reſolved to tell Sir Francis, which he did next day, and adviſed him to look after him, as he was afraid he would do ſomething to himſelf. Sir Francis had often ſeen him in a ſimilar ſituation, and attributed it to a fever in the Weſt Indies.

Dr Farquharſon was acquainted with the priſoner ſix years ago, and was called to him in Sept. 1789, at Mrs Warden's in the Graſsmarket, where he found him in a very deranged ſtate; he had a handkerchief round his wriſt, which was bloody, he having met with an accident by putting his hand through the window of a carriage.

The Lord Advocate addreſſed the Jury on the part of the Crown, and Mr Charles Hope on the part of the pannel. After the Lord Juſtice Clerk had ſummed up the evidence, the Jury were incloſed on Tueſday morning, a little after ſeven o' clock, and the Court waited till they returned with their verdict, which they did about eight o'clock.

The verdict was a ſpecial one, the Jury, all in one voice, finding that the priſoner killed his brother, Sir Francis Kinloch, in the way and manner mentioned in the indictment; but alſo finding, that the priſoner was at that time inſane and deprived of reaſon.—The Court then adjourned.

The priſoner was attended by Sir Foſter Cunliffe and Mr Wilkie of Fouldean.

July 15. The Court pronounced judgement in the caſe of Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch, Bart. Their Lordſhips, in reſpect of the verdict of the Jury, Found, that the ſaid Archibald Gordon Kinloch was not an object of puniſhment; but ordained him to be carried back to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, there to be confined all the days of his life; and authoriſed the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, in caſe of his friends or others, finding caution to the ſatisfaction of the Court, and to the amount of L. 10,000, to deliver him over to them, to be by them ſecurely confined all the days of his life; and the above ſum to be forfeited if he ſhall at any time be found at large.

July 14. This day the trial of James Niven came on. He was indicted for murder or culpable homicide, having fired a ſmall cannon, with the head of a ſcrew-nail in it, in Libberton's Wynd, in this city, on Wedneſday the 17th of June laſt, by which Mr David Knox, late gown-keeper to the Faculty of Advocates, was almoſt inſtantly killed; he was brought to the bar. The indictment being read, the pannel pled *Not guilty*. Mr Walter Scott, junior counſel for the priſoner, contended, that the fact of which the pannel ſtood charged could not be conſtrued murder, as the unfortunate young man had no knowledge of Mr Knox, and could not therefore be ſuppoſed to entertain malice againſt him.

Mr Anſtruther, for the Crown, ſaid, it was not neceſſary, to conſtitute murder, that malice ſhould be inſtructed; the intention to kill was ſufficient; and this intention was pretty evidently ſhown by diſcharging this cannon in a public ſtreet, in broad day, when it was almoſt impoſſible it could be done without doing miſchief. —Mr Solicitor General followed Mr Anſtruther.

Mr Ferguſon, for the pannel, read ſeveral law authorities, tending to ſhew that the caſe of the pannel did not amount to murder. The Court ordered informations on that particular point.

DURING the greater part of this month we have had ſhowery weather, which has kept back the harveſt very much. Beans and peaſe have in particular ſuffered. On Thurſday evening, the 13th, there was a prodigious fall of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightening. It came from the north weſt, and began about half paſt eight o'clock, and continued till after eleven. In many parts of the country, the heavy victual was a good deal injured, and ſeveral cattle killed. Harveſt began, though partially, in many places about the 24th, but general harveſt is not expected ſooner than the 2d week of September. The prices of grain are falling conſiderably; at the Haddington market, wheat fell 9s. per boll, upon Friday the 21ſt, and, on Friday the 28th, 14s. per boll. The butcher and fiſh markets have continued much the ſame as laſt month; the herrings are in plenty; the haddocks rather ſcarce.

The Engliſh report for July ſtates, that the cold froſty nights, and want of ſun, through ſo conſiderable a part of this month, will much retard, if not prove ungenial to the harveſt, which is looked for with ſuch general anxiety. The wheats

have increaſed their bulk on the grounds in all the chief corn diſtricts of the kingdom; but in ſeveral of them a blight has taken the top off the ear, and in others the red goom has appeared too generally to promiſe a very abundant crop. The enormous prices, it is to be feared, will tempt many farmers to cut their corn too green, which, added to another probable circumſtance, viz. bruſhing out the prime of the ſheaves for any early market, may become a ſerious national evil. The ſpring corn appears generally good throughout the iſland, except in the Fens of Lincoln and Cambridge ſhires, ſo lately deluged. The barleys are univerſally a great crop. Oats and peaſe are likewiſe abundant; and the beans have improved and ſet ſo well as to promiſe a much larger produce than could have been expected. All the growing crops in South Wales are the beſt that have been known for many years, except their hay and graſs, which are light and ſcarce. In Lancaſhire, and all the northern counties, their wheats are not yet on the bloom, but look well. The tares for ſeed have almoſt every where failed, after the manner of the peaſe laſt year. The wool markets have had an extraordinary riſe, and the demand has been great for all kinds, but particularly for the finer ſorts, owing to the almoſt non-exportation of Spaniſh fleeces. The hop plantations, in general, have been much infeſted with vermin; and in moſt parts of Kent, both eaſt and weſt, the honey and mould have become very prevalent; the backward bines have now the healthieſt appearance. The ſpeculative duty on hops has fallen to 90,000l. under an idea, that there will not be more than half a crop, and the markets are daily riſing. The ruling market of Smithfield ſtill maintains high prices for prime meats; good beef fetches 4s. per ſtone, and mutton of the firſt quality is nearly as high. Veal and lamb are more reaſonable. Stear ſtock of all kinds are dear and ſcarce. The drovers have hitherto ſupplied the ſummer fairs very ſcantily, in order to ſecure their own prices.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Deptford, Capt. George Parker, of the Navy, ſon of Sir P. Parker, Bart to Miſs Harriet Butt, daughter of P. Butt, Eſq; of the Dock-yard, Deptford

At Winchester, the Earl of Banbury, to Miſs Charlotte Blackwell, ſecond daughter of the late Ebenezer Blackwell, Eſq; Banker, London.

At Briſtol, Capt. Dovey, of the Marines, to Miſs Garden of Tiverton.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Mercer, of the Navy, to Miſs Innes, youngeſt daughter of the late Admiral Innes.

Sir John Wrotteſley, Bart. to Lady Caroline Bennett, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

Wm H. Digby, Eſq; to Lady Ann Kennedy, only daughter of the late Earl of Caſſillis.

Lord G. Seymour Conway, to Miſs Iſabella Hamilton, youngeſt daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Geo. Hamilton.

Right Hon. the Earl of Winterton, to Mrs Bodicote, of Weſtram, Kent.

Mr Lackington, bookſeller, Chiſewell-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Turton, daughter of Wm Turton, Eſq.

July 13. At Lyleſtown, Thomas Ewing, Eſq; of Keppoch, to Miſs Ann Donald, daughter of the deceaſed Wm Donald, Eſq; of Lyleſtown.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm Pringle, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Margaret Chatto, daughter of the late Mr Andrew Chatto of Mainhouſe.

20 At Hamilton, Capt. Stevenſon, of the 56th regt. to Miſs Helen Frame, daughter of Commiſſary Frame.

— At London, Henry Gray Macnab, M. D. to Miſs Standen.

21. At Glaſgow, the Rev. Mr John Pollock, miniſter of the pariſh of Govan, to Miſs Agnes Grey, daughter of the late Wm Grey, Eſq; of Garteraig.

— At London, Drummond Henry Martin, Eſq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Edmunds, daughter of F. Edmunds, Eſq; of Worſbrough, Yorkſhire.

23. At London, the Rt Hon. Lord Paget, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, to Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jerſey.

27. At Ayr, Wm Cowan, Eſq; Banker, to Miſs Cuthbert.

— At Weſtarptry, Wales, Mr James Wyatt, aged 107 years, to Miſs Ann York of Nempner, aged 91.

28. At London, Lord Viſcount Dungannon, to the Hon Miſs Charlotte Fitzroy, eldeſt daughter to Lord Southampton.

The Rt Hon. Dudley Ryder, eldeſt ſon of Lord Harrowby, to Lady Suſan Leveſon Gower, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford.

The Rt Hon Lord Carleton, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, Ireland, to Miſs Mary Mathews, of Seymour-ſtreet, London.

Capt. A. Robertſon, of the Artillery, to Miſs Parker, eldeſt daughter of Rear-Admiral Wm Parker.

29. At Suddy, Miſs Chriſtian Mackenzie, daughter

daughter of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart. of Coull

Aug. 3. At Paiſley, Major John Alexander, of the 57th regt. to Miſs Nielſon, daughter of the late Robert Nielſon, Eſq.

4. At London, the Moſt Hon. the Marquis of Titchfield, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Portland, to Miſs Scott of Scottſtarvet, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Scott, with a real eſtate of L. 25,000 per annum.

8. At London, the Rt Hon. Lord Chicheſter, 2d ſon of the Marquis of Donegal, to Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

— Wm Charles Reoch, Eſq; to Miſs Jane Sinclair, youngeſt daughter of Alexander Sinclair of Barrock, Eſq.

Lord St Aſaph to Lady Charlotte Percy, eldeſt daughter of the Earl Beverley.

14. At London, Mr Thomas Jamieſon, jun of Leith, to Miſs Mary Nanſon, of Saliſbury Place, Mary-Le-Bonn.

16. At Glaſgow, Wm Morehead, Eſq; of Herbertſhire to Miſs Marion Brown, daughter of the late T. Brown, Eſq; of Langſide.

— At Muirend, Robert Cairns, Eſq; of Barnbarroch, to Miſs Agnes Mann, daughter of the late R. Mann, Eſq; formerly one of the magiſtrates of Glaſgow.

18. Samuel Cooper, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Janet Ritchie, daughter of the late H. Ritchie, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow.

— James Maitland, Eſq; of King's Armsyard, Coleman ſtreet, to Miſs Curtis, only daughter of Timothy Curtis, Eſq.

— Alex. Seton, Eſq; of Preſton, to Miſs Innes, daughter of the late Alex. Innes, Eſq; of Cathlaw.

BIRTHS.

At Burghley Houſe, Lincolnſhire, the Counteſs of Exeter, a ſon, and heir.

Auguſt 1. At Athol-houſe, the Ducheſs of Athol, a daughter.

— At Keith-hall, Lady Inverury, a daughter.

4. Mrs Chriſtie of Durie, a daughter.

5. Mrs Drummond of Strageath, a daughter.

At Woolwich common, Lady Emily Macleod, a daughter.

9. Mrs Dalzell of Glenae, a ſon.

— At Thunderton, Lady Dunbar, of Northfield, a daughter.

The Rt Hon. Lady Arden, a ſon.

12. At Milnhead, Mrs Buſhby, a daughter.

14. At Inverek, the Hon. Mrs Charteris, a ſon.

15. At Newbattle Abbey, the Counteſs of Ancram, a ſon.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. On board the Houghton Indiaman, on his paſſage home, John Craigie, M. D. in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company

At Futty Gurr, in the Eaſt Indies, Capt. Niel Stewart, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

In the Eaſt Indies, Capt. Thomas Knox, commanding the 10th battalion of native infantry.

Of a wound he received in the iſland of St Lucia, Capt. George James Riddell, of the 61ſt regt. of foot.

In the Weſt Indies, Capt. George Eiſton, of the 35th regiment.

On her paſſage to Britain, Mrs Murray, widow of the late Walter Murray, Eſq; of Latium, in the iſland of Jamaica.

At St Helena, on his voyage home, Capt. John Gale, of the Airly Caſtle Eaſt Indiaman.

Lately, Maria Katharina Kries, at Sonnenburg, in the Canton of Lucern, aged 104 years and two months.—She was remarkable for the cheerfulneſs of her diſpoſition, had always laboured hard, and had ſeveral children. She uſed to be let blood twice a year and at the laſt inſtance of this kind, it was obſerved that the elaſticity of her blood was equal to that of any young perſon: She walked three miles to church on Sunday, and took great delight in dancing, till ſhe was 95 years of age. She died of a fever.

At Martinique, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Vaughan, K. B. Commander in Chief of the forces in the Weſt Indies, Colonel of the 46th regt. of foot, and M. P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Dublin, Thomas James Forteſcue, Eſq; M. P. for the borough of Louth, and nephew to Lord Clermont. An apothecary's boy ſold his ſervant laudanum inſtead of tincture of rhubarb, which the unfortunate gentleman ſwallowed.

At Verona, Mr John William, author of the Mineral Kingdom, &c.

At Birmingham, Mr Thornby, aged 53 years, 6 feet 2 inches high, and 36 ſtone weight.

June 19. At Forſs, in Caithneſs, Alexander Sinclair, Eſq; of Forſs.

20. Robert Campbell, Eſq; of Fulmer, Bucks.

22. At Montroſe, Captain William Scott, of the Navy.

24. At ſea, Mr Keith Stewart, midſhipman on board the Queen Charlotte, ſon of the late Admiral Keith Stewart; he fell overboard and was drowned.

30. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr George Coventry, late miniſter at Stitchill.

July 1. At Orchard, Mrs Helen Aitken, of Orchard, in the 81ſt year of her age.

3. At Stobhall, Lady Sarah Bruce born at London in the laſt century, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kincardine, and great aunt to the preſent Earl of Elgin.

— At Berlin, the Rt Hon. Lord Henry John

John Spencer, his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the King of Pruſſia.

4. At Kelſo, Capt. John Gibſon, in his 80th year.

5. At Kelſo, Mrs Waldie of Henderſyde. She was eminently diſtinguiſhed for piety and benevolence.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Thomſon, of Charleton.

— Mrs Margaret Craig, ſpouſe of John Millar, Eſq; Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

— At Fulford, near York, Major William Duff, late of the 26th regt.

6. At Laurieſton, Miſs Elizabeth Wallace, only daughter of the deceaſed Robert Wallace, D. D. Miniſter of the New North Church of Edinburgh, and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, having right to the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland. (See Vol. 33. p. 391. 615.; and Vol. 38. p. 109.)

— At Hampton Court, Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bart. in his 84th year.

7. At London, Sir William Middleton, Bart. M. P. for the county of Northumberland.

9. At his ſeat, near Henley, Field-Marſhal Conway, P. C. Colonel of the Horſe-guards, blue, and Governor of Jerſey; he was the oldeſt general officer in the army, and premier Field-Marſhal of Great Britain. This officer was brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent Marquis of Hertford, and was one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State in 1765.

10. At Inſpruck, in Germany, James Guthrie, Eſq; younger of Craigie, Lieutenant in the Navy.

At Naples, E. H. P. Murray, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Lieut. Col. Murray.

13. At Orangefield, Miſs Sarah Campbell, third daughter of William Campbell, Eſq; of Fairfield.

— At Faſnacloich, Ronald Stewart, Eſq; of Faſnacloich.

14. At Leith, Mr William Pillans, late ſhipmaſter there.

15. Miſs Ann Dickſon, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Sir Robert Dickſon, Bart. of Carberry.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr John Black, merchant.

— Rev. Mr Thomas Shepherd, miniſter of Bourtry, Preſbytery of Garrioch.

20. At London, Dr John Lorimer, Examining Surgeon to the Eaſt India Company, Fellow of the Royal Society, London, and of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh.

21. At Clearburn, Mr Robert Gilleſpie, in the 83d year of his age.

23. At Fernie, John Balfour, Eſq; of Fernie.

— At London, the Rev. William Romaine, in the 81ſt year of his age.

23. At his ſeat at Clonbrock, Ireland, the Rt Hon. Lord Clonbrock, of the kingdom of Ireland, and a member of the Privy Council of that kingdom.

24. At Nairn, Mrs Emelia Macewan, ſpouſe to Mr Irving, ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Nairn.

26. At Kenſington, Lady Suſan Gordon, daughter of the late Earl of Aberdeen.

28. At Dawliſh, in Devonſhire, the Rt Hon. Earl Delawar, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's bedchamber.

29. At Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, in the 90th year of his age, Joſeph Williamſon, Eſq; Advocate, one of the city's principal clerks, and clerk to the commiſſion of teinds. Mr Williamſon at one time lived in the ſame houſe with four generations; and for ſeveral years before he died, ſaw his fifth. He was the youngeſt ſon of the well-known Mr David Williamſon, miniſter of the Weſt Kirk, by his ſeventh wife. This gentleman was turned out of his kirk, with many others, in the troubleſome times of Charles II. about 1660, but reſtored at the Revolution by King William. He was one of the Commiſſioners ſent from the Kirk of Scotland to congratulate his Majeſty on his acceſſion to the throne of theſe kingdoms in 1688; and was much noticed by the Ladies at Court, as having been the huſband of ſeven wives. He was Moderator of the General Aſſembly in 1702, and died eſteemed by all in 1706. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that a miniſter in public life in 1652, ſhould have a ſon who only died in 1795.

John Elliot, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue. When Captain of the Æolus frigate, of 32 guns, in 1760, with two other frigates, he fought the celebrated M. Thuriot, with a much ſuperior force, off the Iſle of Mann, and took the whole, M. Thuriot being killed in the action. By the Admiral's death, the office of General of the Mint in Scotland becomes vacant.

Lately, Mr Cox, M. P. for Somerſetſhire.

— At London, John Heathcotte, Eſq; M. P. for the county of Rutland.

31. At Ayr, Mr Anthony Macharg, writer there.

Aug. 1. At London, Alexander Biſſet, Eſq; of Leſſendrum.

— At New Cumnock manſe, the Rev. James Young, in the 85th year of his age, and 38th of his miniſtry.

4. At Fort George, Sir Robert Sinclair of Murkle, Bart. Lieut. Gov. of that fortreſs.

At Bath, the Rt Hon. Henrietta, Viſcounteſs Tracey, widow of the late Richard Viſcount Tracey, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Benjamin Heywood, Eſq; aged 73, the oldeſt merchant in Liverpool.

5. At Hutton-hall, Mr Wynn Johnſton, eldeſt ſon of Robert Johnſton of Huttonhall.

— At Lymington, Dr Adair Crawford, one of the Phyſicians to St Thomas' Hoſpital, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry at Woolwich, and author of the celebrated work on Animal Heat.

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6. At Bankfoot, Mrs Ann Graham, relict of Lieut. Col. Donaldſon, of the 3d fencible regiment.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Saunderſon, merchant, and formerly one of the magiſtrates of that city.

9. At the manſe of Kinfauns, Miſs Jane Chapman.

— At Elgin, Capt. Robert Innes, ſon of Sir Harry Innes, Bart.

— At Alnwick, George Farquhar, Eſq; formerly a captain in the 32d regt. of foot.

12. Miſs Alexander Roſe, daughter of the deceaſed Alexander Roſe, Eſq; late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

14. At London, James Todd, Eſq; late of Bombay.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Porterfield of Porterfield.

17. At Edinburgh, John Fraſer, Eſq; W. S. aged 84 years.

18. At the manſe of Dumbarny, the Rev. Mr David Beatſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

19. At Kinnaber, Charles Fullertoun, Eſq; of Kinnaber.

20. Mrs Margaret Campbell, relict of Dr Marſhall, phyſician in Glaſgow.

PREFERMENTS.

Letters Patent have been paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, granting the following dignities, viz.

To the Right Hon. John Viſcount Fitzgibbon, Chancellor of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Earl of Clare, in the kingdom of Ireland.

To the Moſt Rev. Charles Agar, Archbiſhop of Caſhel, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Baron Somerton of Somerton, in the county of Kilkenny.

To the Right Hon. Barry Yelverton, Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Lord Yelverton, Baron of Avonmore, in the county of Corke.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and the reſpective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz

John Murray of Lanrick, in the county of Perth, Eſq; Colonel and Military Auditor General in Bengal.

William Pierce Aſhe a'Court of Heyteſbury, in the county of Wilts, Eſq;

Richard Bempde Johnſtone of Hackneſs Hall, in the North Riding of the county of York, Eſq; with remainder to his brother Charles Johnſtone of Haverfordweſt, Eſq; and his iſſue-male.

James Hamlyn of Clovelley Court, in the county of Devon, and of Edwinsford, in the county of Carmarthen, Eſq;

John Methuen Poore of Ruſhall, in the county of Wilts, Eſq; with remainder to his brother Edward Poore of Wedhampton, in the ſaid county, Eſq; and his iſſue-male.

Mr Serjeant Watſon, to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal, and the honour of Knighthood.

The Rev. John Porter, D. D. to the united Biſhopricks of Killala and Achonry.

Sir George Howard, K. B. to be Governor of Jerſey.

Marquis Townſhend, to be Governor of Chelſea Hoſpital.

D. Hailes, Eſq; to be Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Stockholm.

Lord R. S. Fitzgerald, to be Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Denmark.

William Wickham, Eſq; to be miniſter plenipotentiary to the Swiſs cantons.

The Earl of Elgin to be miniſter plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Major Gen. Ralph Abercrombie, to be a Knight of the Bath, and Lieut. Gov. of the iſle of Wight.

M'Dugal Grant, Eſq; M. P. for Banffſhire, in place of Sir J. Grant.

Rev. Dr Gilbert Gerard, to be Profeſſor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen.

Donald Smith, and Daniel Macqueen, Eſqs; to be Joint Collectors of Ceſs for the city of Edinburgh.

Major Patrick Tytler, to be Major of Stirling Caſtle.

Mr John Hutton, to be Superintendant of Water; and Mr William Gilleſpie, to be Superintendant of Police, of the city of Edinburgh.

Mr William Boſwell to be conjunct principal Lyon Clerk.

Rev. Mr Patrick Macvicar, to be one of the miniſters of Dundee.

Mr Ritchie, to be one of the Maſters of the High School of Edinburgh, *vice* Mr Nicol, reſigned.

Mr Dougald Maſterton, to be Writing Maſter to the High School.

PROMOTIONS.

Royal Artillery. Col. en Second Duncan Drummond to be Col. Commandant, by augmentation. Lieut. Col. Vaughan Lloyd to be Col. en Second, vice Drummond, promoted. Major John Barnes to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Lloyd, promoted. Major Abram Whitham to be Lieut. Colonel, by augmentation. Brevet Major John Macleod to be Major vice Whitham, promoted. Major Robert Douglas to be Lieut. Colonel, by augmentation. Brevet Major John Smith to be Major, vice Douglas, promoted. Capt. Wm Wright to be Second Major, vice Shewbridge deceased.

1ſt drag. guards. Capt. John Syer to be Major, vice Prince, promoted in 6th drag.

6th

6th drag. Major John Prince, from 1ſt drag. guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lord Heathfield.

10th drag. Major John Slade to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Pitt, who retires.

11th drag. Capt. Lieut. George Gordon to be Major, vice Mitchell, promoted in 27th drag.

16th drag. Brevet Lieut. Col. James Affleck, from 19th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Laurie.

17th light drag. Major Gen. Oliver de Lancy to be Colonel, vice the Duke of Newcaſtle, deceaſed.

19th drag. Second Major William Gilbert Child to be Firſt Major, vice Affleck, promoted in 16th dragoons. Capt. Wm Sage to be Second Major, without a troop, vice Child.

22d drag. Capt. Charles Smith, from 16th drag. to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Lyſter, who retires.

26th drag. Lieut. Gen. Ruſſell Manners, from 86th, to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. Pierce Joſeph Taylor, from half-pay of late 21ſt drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Alexander Smollet, from 16th drag. to be Major.

27th drag. Major Gen. Winter Blathwayte from 81ſt foot, to be Colonel. Major George Mitchell, from 11th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Henry Chivers Vince, from 7th drag. to be Major.

28th drag. Major Gen. Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. from 16th drag. to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. Sir James Baird, Bart. from 8th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Hope, from 13th dragoons, to be Major.

29th drag. Major General Francis Lord Heathfield, from 6th drag. to be Colonel. Major Henry Andrew Cerjat, from 6th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Jones, from 17th dragoons, to be Major.

1ſt foot guards. Capt. Thomas Boone to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Couſsmaker, who retires.

Coldſtream guards. Major Gen. Lowther Pennington to be firſt Major, vice Norton, appointed to the command of the 81ſt. Major Gen. T. Sloughter Stanwix to be Second Major, vice Pennington. Lieut. Col. Wentworth Serle to be Captain of a company, vice Stanwix. Brevet Major William Wynyard to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Serle.

3d guards. Major Gen. Cavendiſh Liſter to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Grinfield, appointed to the command of 86th. Major-Gen. J. Watſon Tad. Watſon to be firſt Major, vice Liſter. Col. Robert Manners to be Second Major, vice Watſon. Lieut. Col. Tomkins H. Turner to be Captain of a company, vice Manners. Capt. Robert Dalrymple to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Turner.

6th foot. Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell, from 81ſt, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Whyte, appointed to the command of a new corps.

12th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. James Perryn to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Trigge, appointed Colonel of the 99th regiment. Capt. Thomas Earl of Elgin, from 65th, to be Major, vice Perryn.

13th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Jonas Watſon, from 65th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Whitelocke, appointed to the command of a new corps.

15th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Madden to be Lieut. Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Meyers, appointed to the command of a new corps. Brevet Major Tho. Welſh, from 6th foot, to be Major, vice Madden.

26th foot. Major Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart, from 68th, to be Colonel, vice Erſkine, deceaſed.

33d foot. Capt. John Shee to be Major.

39th foot. Brevet Major Charles Anthorpe, from 23d foot, to be Major, vice Hiſlop, promoted in 115th.

44th foot. Brevet Major John Burnet to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Dennis, promoted. Capt. Henry Proctor to be Major. Brevet Major David Ogilvie to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Blundell, promoted in 45th.

45th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Bryan Blundell, from 44th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Nicoll, appointed to the command of a new corps.

SEQUESTRATION.

Aug. 13. Hugh Lees, coal merchant at Backſidelee.

AUTUMN CIRCUITS.

SOUTH—*Lords Juſtice Clerk* and *Craig.*

Dumfries,	Monday,	September 7.
Jedburgh,	Saturday,	September 12.
Ayr,	Wedneſday,	September 28.

WEST—*Lords Eſkgrove* and *Abercromby.*

Stirling,	Tueſday,	September 15.
Inverary,	Friday,	September 18.
Glaſgow,	Saturday,	September 21.

NORTH—*Lords Swinton* and *Dunſinan.*

Inverneſs,	Saturday,	September 12.
Aberdeen,	Friday,	September 18.
Perth,	Thurſday,	September 24.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Aug. 28.

Wheat, 42s. Barley, 33s. Oats, 19s. 6d. Peaſe, 23s. Beans, 20s.

New Barley, 27s.—New Oats, 18s.

Edinburgh, Aug. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 4d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 11d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Aug. 10.	Aug. 26.
Bank Stock 174¼	168½
3 per cent red. 70¾ ⅝	68½ ⅜
3 per cent. conſ 69⅝ ⅜	67½ ¾
4 per cent. conſ. 85 84¾	84¼
India Stock 201¼	196½
India Bonds 9s. diſc.	7s. diſc.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 6s. pr.	15l. 5s. pr.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 482.

NOW, when we conſider that lightning is thus confined to particular places, as well as ſeaſons; and that other places, though equally warm, and even much more ſo, are entirely free of it, we are led to ſuſpect the above explanation, more eſpecially as we can excite the electric matter from the earth or ſea at all places alike, the difference in its excitement depending not upon local ſituation, but upon a particular ſtate of the atmoſphere alone.

Beſides, the conjecture, that heated air, by being a powerful conductor, more eaſily draws off the electric matter, from the earth, in warm weather, ought to be overbalanced by the equally great conducting power of watery vapour, ſo frequent in the winters of temperate, and indeed of all climates. This vapour or fog ought, we think, equally to conduct the electric fluid from the earth in winter, and ſo our machines be equally unable to produce it as in warm weather. Mr Cavallo's experiments, however, were not made only by accumulating the fluid from the earth, but he could procure leſs electric matter from the air, by his kite, in warm, than in foggy or froſty weather: Now, in warm weather, thunder is the moſt general, and ſo more electric matter ſhould, at ſuch time, be procured.

After all, we muſt, therefore, ſtill be at a loſs to conceive why the electric fluid ſhould be more copious in froſty and foggy weather, than in warm; and why thunder and lightning, generally deemed to be the ſame element, ſhould be ſo much confined to the ſummer months in general, and to ſome very particular ſpots of the globe, ſuch as Quito, Popayen, Thunder-bay, &c. while other places, even in the neighbourhood, are exempt from theſe meteors.

It ſeems rather to follow, either that lightning and electric matter are not wholly the ſame; or, that ſomething elſe, than the mere electrical fluid, is required towards the production of thunder and lightning: Nor does it detract from this conjecture when it is remembered that, in ſummer 1783, when the prevalence of thunder and lightning was greater in Europe than ever known, yet, at ſame time, the electric fluid could be excited in no greater quantity than uſual, and by no means ſo much as takes place in froſty weather. Nay, by a letter from Provence, in the public papers, dated 11th July 1783, it is even ſaid, that, "Though the air was "ſingularly foggy, and thunder heard every now and then, yet the electric machine "afforded no fire."

We can by no means, however, deny the very exact reſemblance that ſubſiſts between lightning and the electric fluid; nor can we help ſaying, that the latter muſt be a principal agent in lightning; but, for the reaſons abovementioned, there is truly ſome ground for ſuſpecting that the ſummer heats raiſe up particular vapours or effluvia from the earth, that, together with electric matter, produce thunder and lightning; and that ſome particular ſpots of the earth are of a nature more favourable to the production of ſuch vapours than others.

Ulloa tells us, that the juriſdiction of Popayen is more ſubject to tempeſts of thunder and lightning than even Quito, which he conjectures "To proceed from "the great number of mines, in which it exceeds all the others within the province "of Quito." Indeed, that mines tend to the production of thunder and lightning, is a general idea, and is experimentally known to be a juſt one. In this country lightning is conſiderably more frequent in Crawfurd muir, where the lead mines are, than any where around; and the idea is univerſally adopted in South America, where it is always noticed, that the countries abounding with mines, are moſt ſubject to thunder and lightning.

(*To be continued.*)

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER 1795.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

THE three rival chiefs, who, in Charles's reign, contended for the lead in Scotland were, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Argyle, and the Marquis of Montrose. The firſt endeavoured to acquire it, by a temporizing conduct with both parties, who, at that time, divided the nation. The ſecond, by an early and avowed deciſion, in favour of the covenant. And the third, by a ſteady attachment to the intereſts of royalty.

MARQUIS OF HAMILTON.

THE character of the firſt, the Marquis of Hamilton, has much divided the ſentiments of hiſtorians. He was the eldeſt ſon of James, Marquis of Hamilton, and afterwards, himſelf, the firſt Duke of the name; in proximity of blood, next heir, failing the Stuarts, to the crown of Scotland. From his very firſt appearance at court, he became a particular favourite of Charles the Firſt, and was diſtinguiſhed in that circle, by the appellation of the *Northern Star*. He was firſt entruſted with the command of the troops, ſent to the aſſiſtance of the King of Sweden, in which command he was unſucceſsful. On his return, he was made Maſter of the Horſe; nor did the King ſhew any diſpleaſure at his conduct. In the rebellion of 1637, a more important truſt was aſſigned him, in the management of Scots affairs. From this period, his character of fidelity to Charles has been ſtrongly queſtioned. Indeed, if we examine it with impartiality, it cannot be aſcribed, as ſome hiſtorians have done, ſolely to weakneſs; but we muſt be forced to admit, that there prevailed, equally a fault of *heart* and of *head*, in his temporizing behaviour. The deſire of popularity, or procuring the lead in Scotland, which was then diſputed with him, by Argyle, appears to have firſt tainted his principles, and induced him to try the dangerous experiment of keeping well with both parties. The puritanical faction, however, with which he had leagued himſelf for this purpoſe, ſeems to have overmatched him, and by a depth of policy, to have made him, in the end, the tool of their own views, aware, perhaps, of his aim in joining them. But a duplicity of conduct, however defenſible on political grounds, will always be rejected by a noble mind, at leaſt, it will never form an optional or voluntary purſuit; yet this nobleman, we find, deſcended ſo far from the ſentiments befitting his high rank, as to petition the King, to be allowed to retain a correſpondence with the covenanters, for his intereſt. The reſult of this was, that thoſe who were moſt in the ſecrets of Charles, aſſert, that they had clear proofs of his having betrayed his maſter, for which he was even publicly challenged, by Lord Kerr. This ſeems farther confirmed, by the royal party having had no connection with him, at the time of his entering England; having conſidered him as an uncertain character. For, diſappointed in his hopes from the puritanical party, he ſeems to have forſaken them, and wiſhed, at laſt, to aſſert the reſcue of the King. In this, however, he failed, by the defeat at Marſton Moor, where he was taken priſoner. When removed ſoon after to Windſor, where the King was, the expreſſion of Charles at their interview, ſeems to convey the knowledge he had of the Duke's perfidy; for, on the latter running up to him, and exclaiming "*My dear*

dear Maſter." the King, with tears, and an expreſſion of ſenſibility, which conveyed more than words could expreſs replied, "*I have indeed been a dear maſter to you:*" thus ſhewing, that tho' he could not diveſt himſelf of former regard for him, he at the ſame time knew how fatal the effects of his ill placed partiality had been. His conduct alſo, in inventions to ſcreen himſelf from execution, was hardly counterbalanced by the ſubſequent fortitude he ſhewed in meeting his fate.

EARL OF ARGYLE.

THIS nobleman was the eighth Earl of the name, a man of great learning and judgment, and in the early part of his life, a particular favourite with Charles, being created by him one of the Lords of his Privy Council. In the diſſenſions however, betwixt the prince and ſubjects, he adhered to the voice of the latter, and was conſidered as the leader of the more rigid preſbyterians, or covenanters. As a proof of his diſlike of arbitrary power, he reſigned to the crown, the Juſticiaryſhip of all Scotland, veſted in his family; thus ſetting a proper example to the prince, in the yielding of prerogative. By his influence with the church party, the attempts of the Marquis of Hamilton, in favour of the King, were much thwarted, and he facilitated greatly Cromwell's conqueſt of Scotland. At the ſame time, it muſt be confeſt, he was one of the moſt active, for the intereſt of Charles II. when he ſaw, too late, the object of Cromwell's ambition: yet, after the Reſtoration, he was tried for diſloyalty, and being found guilty, was executed. His head was alſo expoſed on the ſame place, where, a few years before, that of his rival, the gallant Montroſe, exhibited a ſimilar ſpectacle. His laſt atteſtation ſolemnly avowed—"That, from his birth to that moment, he was free of any acceſſion to the death of King Charles." He was the great great grand-father of the preſent Duke.

MARQUIS OF MONTROSE.

THE character of this nobleman, exhibits a picture of the truly heroic; and if we eſtimate him by that ſtandard, we ſhall find him no way fall ſhort of the excellencies, that entitle to a romantic admiration. His firſt appearance was on the ſide of the covenanters, and whatever were the motives which induced him to a change, he perſevered with a ſteadineſs, in ſupport of the royal cauſe, even againſt every feaſibility of ſucceſs, and while there was not the moſt diſtant appearance of bettering his fortune, a proof that it was more an attachment of principle, than a change from ſecondary conſiderations. By a thouſand efforts of ſtratagem and valour, he defeated his enemy, and had almoſt ſubdued Scotland, when he was obliged to abandon his conqueſts, for want of ſupplies. He was at laſt defeated, and afterwards baſely betrayed by his friend, when leaving the kingdom in deſpair. His heroic deportment, under this reverſe of fortune, the dignity with which he conducted himſelf at his trial, and his fortitude in meeting his fate, place him on a footing with the moſt exalted characters of any age; while the conduct of his enemies, in their inſults to him, and their mean triumphs, in adding every degradation to his fall, ſtamp them with an ignominy, which the warmth of party-zeal can never extenuate. This nobleman was the great great grand-father of the preſent Duke.

N.

(*To be continued.*)

ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTER REVOLUTION OF LA VENDEE.

THE following abridgement of the hiſtory of the proceedings of the royaliſts in La Vendee, will, we hope, prove acceptable to our readers at this period when the public mind is engaged upon the fate of that diſtrict. It is taken from "Ten Months Reſidence in France," by the Compte de C——.

THE country known, ſince the revolution, by the name of La Vendee, lies on the ſouth of the Loire, in the province which was formerly called Poitou, and

and which was united to the crown of England by the marriage of our Henry II. with Eleanor of Acquitaine. It is an uneven country, full of natural faſtneſſes, covered with thick foreſts, and interſperſed with bogs or ſwamps. It is remarkable, that its appearance has undergone little or no change ſince the days of Julius Cæſar; who, in his Commentaries, acknowledges, that it was a diſtrict which, on account of the obſtacles oppoſed to him by nature, and the obſtinate reſiſtance of the inhabitants, he never could completely ſubdue. This may be conſidered as an apology for the republican generals lately ſent againſt it, and for the leaders of the Convention, who propoſed an amneſty, as means much more effectual than arms, to reclaim the people of that country. The name of La Vendee, which it received from the Conſtituent Aſſembly, when it was made one of the 83 departments of France, was taken from a muddy little river, till then ſcarcely known beyond its own marſhy banks. The firſt who raiſed the ſtandard of royalty, in that quarter, was Charette, a young gentleman, only 28 years of age, who, on the 10th of March 1792, at Machecould, in the neighbourhood of Nantz, his native place, proclaimed Louis XVII. He was originally brought up to the ſea, and, at the time of the revolution, was a lieutenant in the royal navy. His example was ſoon followed by Stofflet, who had been a private in the Swiſs guards; and, about the ſame time, Catineau, the ſacriſtan of the church of Beaupreau, appeared at the head of a third body of royaliſts, and declared for the ſame cauſe. The laſt two ſoon ſubmitted to be commanded by men of higher rank, ſuch as Monſ. d'Elbee, an experienced general, whom all acknowledged as commander in chief, Bonchamp, Leſcure, Fleuriot, and La Roche Jacqueline: but theſe having ſince fallen in battle, it appears that Stofflet became again the leader of his party.

When the forces of the royaliſts were organized, they were divided into three armies: one aſſembled in the weſt to make head againſt Nantz and Olonne; the ſecond was formed in the ſouth to keep in check Lucon and Fontenay-le-Compte; while the third, which was the moſt numerous of the whole, and had the greateſt number of enemies to combat, was ſtationed to the eaſt, to watch the motions of the people of Saumur and its environs. Our author ſays that the firſt was the weakeſt of the three, that it acted diſtinctly and ſeparately from the other two, and was always commanded by Charette. The Loire was the bulwark of La Vendee to the north. Their firſt movements were almoſt irreſiſtible: they took Fontenay, Thouars, and Saumur. The capture of this laſt city was the conſequence of a bloody battle and a deciſive victory. At Thouars 4000 regulars were made priſoners by the royaliſts. When they laid ſiege to Saumur, they were 50,000 ſtrong: but they could muſter no more than 10,000 when they marched to beſiege Nantz, great numbers of the peaſantry having returned home to get in their harveſt. In the fight at Vrine bridge, 5000 royaliſts put 25,000 republicans to flight, with dreadful ſlaughter. Some few days afterward, they did more; for with 6000 men they had the boldneſs to attack 40,000, and defeated them, taking a part of their artillery and baggage: this was at the famous battle of Coron. Soon afterward, fortune began to change ſides; the republicans made themſelves maſters of Mortagne, (the place which, if we miſtake not, gave the title of Earl to our King John before he came to the crown,) Chollet, Tiffauge, and Beaupreau, recovered their cannon and priſoners, deſtroyed the magazines collected by the royaliſts, and penetrated at laſt to the borders of the woods and marſhes of La Vendee. Thus 99,000 men were left without homes, and almoſt without food or ammunition, on the banks of the Loire; while, to complete their misfortunes, d'Elbee, Bonchamp, and Leſcure were ſo badly wounded, that they could no longer take any part in the operations of the armies. Thus ſituated, ſome propoſed that the troops ſhould croſs the Loire, and march to meet the ſuccours expected from England: the propoſition

was adopted, and thus the main army was ſeparated by that river from the reſt of the Vendeans. This meaſure was the ruin of the royaliſts, and would not have been executed, if the three generals above mentioned had not been diſabled from acting or adviſing; and if La Roche-Jacquelin had not been abſent at the time, ſerving with a detachment. It was the departure of this army, that enabled the commiſſioners to aſſure the Convention that the war of La Vendee was at an end. It was at an end for that time in La Vendee, but it was raging with greater violence in Normandy and Brittany. The royaliſts who croſſed the Loire, divided themſelves into bodies; one of which marched into Normandy, and laid ſiege to Grandeville; while the other entered Brittany, and, keeping the thick foreſts of Fougeres and Viere in their rear, blockaded St Maloes, and endeavoured to penetrate towards Concale. In this poſition, they waited for intelligence from England, but not a ſail appeared on the coaſt. In the mean time, ſome gunboats from St Maloe's forced them to retire: before this event took place, a ſingle Engliſh frigate would have compelled thoſe boats to keep in port, and trifling as ſuch a ſuccour may appear, it might have given a turn to the affairs of Europe. The royaliſts, repulſed at Grandeville, formed a junction with thoſe who had blockaded St Maloes: but they carried with them diſappointment and diſcomfiture; and, all being in want of proviſions, deſpair became general, and all was loſt. Bonchamp and Leſcure could not reſtore confidence to their friends, for they had died of their wounds; and d'Elbee had been carried, for the benefit of his health, to Noirmoutier, which had fallen into the hands of Charette. Upwards of 30,000 men had joined the royal army after it had croſſed the Loire: but they had not the docility of the firſt who declared for that party, and inſiſted on quitting a part of the country, in which they had experienced nothing but diſaſters. In vain did the commanders oppoſe ſuch a meaſure; the troops began their march, without orders and without leaders; the officers were obliged to give way to a torrent which they could not reſiſt; and, unfortunately for their cauſe, this retrograde movement had ſcarcely taken place when the Engliſh appeared on the coaſt: ſo that had the royaliſts remained a little longer, nothing could have prevented them from receiving Lord Moira in their camp, with the ſuccours and ſupplies which he was carrying to them.

The Vendeans, having re-croſſed the Loire, over-ran the provinces of Maine and Anjou: the conventionaliſts were alarmed, and the tocſin was kept ringing in every pariſh as far as Orleans. The republicans kept themſelves ſtrongly entrenched, to the ſouth and eaſt, behind the Loire and other rivers, while the Convention was ſending to their aid, in carriages, 30,000 men from Flanders, to reinforce the army of Cherbourg, which was advancing from the north; while the army of Breſt, conſiſting of 80,000 men, was approaching to ſurround them on the weſt. In this ſituation of affairs, an emiſſary, diſpatched by Lord Moira, had the good fortune to reach the royaliſts, in the neighbourhood of Angers, with advice that his Lordſhip was on the coaſt. La Roche-Jacquelin propoſed, on this occaſion, a bold and deſperate meaſure, which was to puſh forwards with all poſſible diſpatch to Cherbourg, and ſeize that town, which would cover them from all attacks by land, and open to them an eaſy communication with England. The meaſure was generally approved; and the propoſer immediately ſet forwards, with the main body of his army, to carry it into execution, leaving a third of his numbers to cover his march, and collect the different corps that were ſpread over the country. The republicans followed, and, near the city of Mons, coming up with the rear of the royaliſts, a furious attack took place. The impetuoſity of the royaliſts was irreſiſtible; they carried every thing before them: but, not ſatisfied with repulſing the enemy, they purſued the flying troops a great way from the field of battle, and at laſt had the misfortune of falling in with a freſh army of republicans,